

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

September 24, 1919

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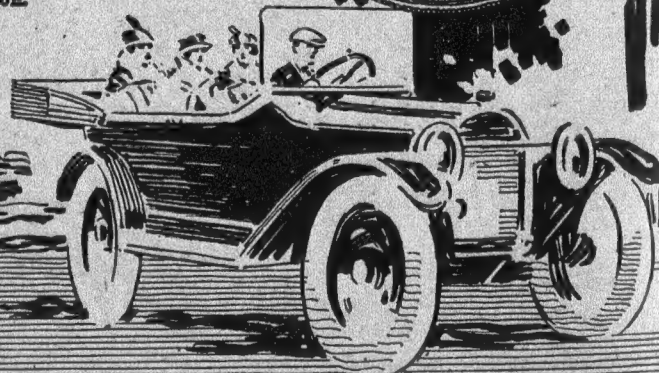
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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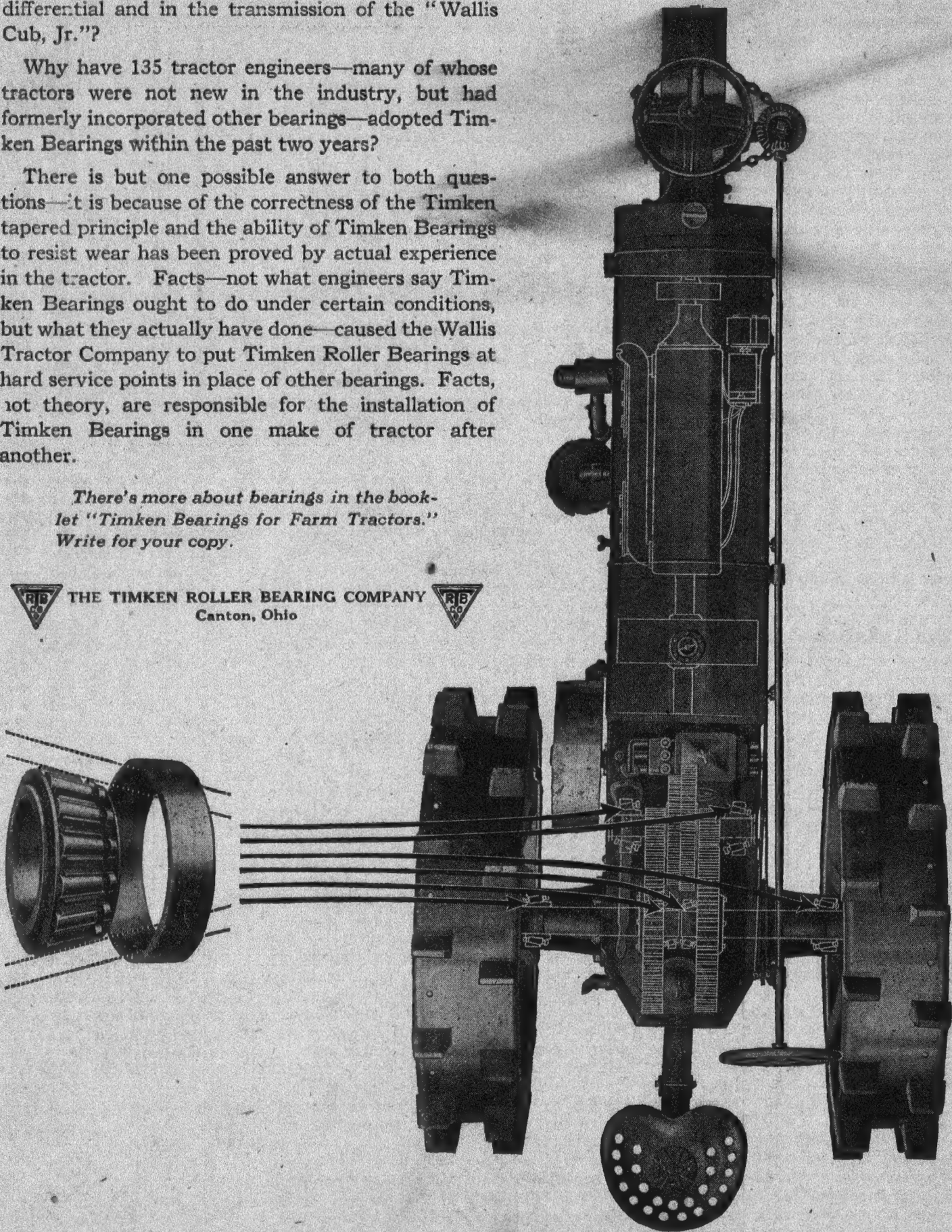
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Canton, Ohio



The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 24, 1919

The Liberty Drive

Saskatchewan Grain Growers have launched their political ship. At Regina, last week, on September 17 and 18, the chairman and executive committees of each federal district political organization, in conjunction with the executive committee of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held a most enthusiastic and successful convention. There was not a dissenting vote registered against any of the several resolutions that were adopted during the two days' proceedings. The conclusion of the convention found an energetic political organization formed and plans for definite and determined action in the next federal elections clearly outlined. A full report of the convention, which was too late for this issue of The Guide, will be given a prominent place next week.

The outstanding feature of the Saskatchewan convention was the enthusiastic adoption of the plan to set aside one day early in October (the date to be announced later) to be known as Independence Day, on which a big Liberty Drive will be made by thousands of canvassers throughout the length and breadth of the province. The Guide, through J. M. Pratt, manager of our Extension Department, has been the originator of, and leading spirit in the idea of the Liberty Drive. It promises to be the most eventful occasion in the history of Saskatchewan, for, on Independence Day, the organized farmers of Saskatchewan, in their Liberty Drive, will announce to the people of Canada their emancipation from the reactionary and tram-melling influences of the old autocratically-ruled parties of the Dominion. The Liberty Drive, not only will announce the attitude of Saskatchewan towards the cause of economic reform, but it will be a challenge to the independent thought and citizenship of every class in Canada, to usher in a brighter era in the federal politics of this country.

Canada's National Status

To approve of the Peace Treaty was the principal reason given at Ottawa for holding the present short session of Parliament. In view of the fact that the Peace Treaty happened to be the first real treaty which Canada has had the opportunity of signing and approving, it might have been expected that Parliament would have marked the occasion of its formal emergence from the narrow limits of colonialism to the broader field of nationhood, with a debate of due dignity and appreciation. But beyond the pronouncements of Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Rowell on the government side of the House and of Mr. Ernest Lapointe of the Opposition, there were no contributions of national importance to the discussion of the most momentous document ever presented to Parliament.

The mediocrity of the present House of Commons at Ottawa was never more marked than in its failure to give general consideration of the issues involved in the Peace Treaty—issues which have been constantly occupying the mind of the United States Congress for a month past. Notwithstanding Canada's great share in the prosecution of the war, involving so dear a toll upon her human and material resources, the vast proportion of the members of the House, with an indifference which could only have been bred out of ignorance of recent negotiations at Paris, and subsequent discussions the world over, failed utterly to appreciate the new measure of national responsibility which had come to them.

The declarations of nationhood from the lips of both Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Rowell were the outstanding facts of the debate on the Peace Treaty. They paid little or no attention, however to the provisions of the Treaty, which includes plans for a League of Nations and an international Labor organization. The significance of the treaty, as judged by the speeches of these two ministers, was that Canada at last had reached the place where she could enjoy "equality of nationhood" with Great Britain. But the seeming inconsistency of the position taken by Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Rowell was that despite this newly-found nationhood, the Canadian Parliament was urged not to pass any opinions upon, let alone amend, the provisions of the treaty. It had to be swallowed whole in order that no differences with the British Government should occur.

On the other hand, the Opposition, through an amendment to the Government's resolution asking for approval of the treaty, was placed in a most unfortunate and hopeless position by the speech of Mr. Fielding, who, in his attempt to belittle the signing of the Peace Treaty by Canadian Ministers, really assumed the role of a small colonial. The Opposition's amendment, which sought to safeguard Canadian autonomy in the event of future wars or Imperial declarations of foreign policy, was well drawn and soundly conceived, but Mr. Fielding, in presenting it to the House, did not do justice either to it or to his party.

The point of the Opposition's amendment bore upon the announcement made by Sir Robert Borden that in the near future an Imperial conference will be held in London to determine the basis of Canada's relationship with other parts of the present British Empire. Sir Robert Borden said that undoubtedly this future conference will result in establishing for Canada and the other Overseas Dominions "an equality of nationhood" with Great Britain. Strictly speaking, there would then be no British Empire; it would be replaced by a system of nations now described by Sir Robert Borden as "the Britannic Commonwealth."

Prospects, however, lead to the conclusion that "equality of nationhood" is too complete a phrase to describe Canada's international position. A full measure of nationhood implies an independent status in the world and although Canada gained the right by her part in the war, and by representation at the Peace Conference, to be known as a nation, she is not yet independent. Nor is there any intention on the part of Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Rowell, or any British Minister, to give Canada an independent status at the conference which will be held in London. There is a much greater likelihood of the formation of an Imperial Council, on which Canada and the other Overseas Dominions will be given a certain measure of representation, and through which the attempt will be made to mould a common policy in foreign affairs.

Against any centralized Imperial organization the second plank of the Farmers' Platform has strongly declared; and during the next twelve months every member of the organized farmers' movement should follow with keen interest the developments in Canada's constitutional position. An awakened electorate will mean a brighter and more capable Parliament than that which was called upon last week to do Canada justice by placing upon the Peace Treaty a seal of approval which symbolized the performance of the last and most sacred rites over the remains of 50,000 Canadian dead.

The Industrial Conference

It is not possible at the moment to pass complete judgment upon the results of the Industrial Conference which was held with considerable pretension, at Ottawa last week. The Guide expresses the hope that the Government's attempted emulation of the example set by the British Government last March will lead to quick and satisfactory settlement of the country's many and complicated industrial disputes. There were, however, certain fundamental weaknesses about the recent Conference at Ottawa, which do not tend to prepossess thinking people in its favor. In the first place, the Conference was not representative, and in the second place, the problems which concerned it were not the most basic and vital in the life of this country.

Discrimination against Labor organizations in Western Canada was clearly manifested in the composition of the Industrial Conference, and, in addition, a deliberate attempt at discrediting the standing of the organized farmers' movement was made by the Governmental authorities responsible for organizing the Conference of last week. A few days prior to the Conference an announcement was issued from Ottawa to the effect that because there were no representative organizations of farm employers or farm laborers in Canada, the Dominion Department of Agriculture would select ten delegates from the agricultural industry of Canada to be present at the session of the Industrial Congress.

Sometimes it suits the Government at Ottawa to recognize the Canadian Council of Agriculture; and sometimes, or would it be more correct to say, just at the present time, it does not happen to suit the Government to do so. At any rate, the big, basic industry of Canada remained inadequately represented at the Industrial Conference. It was just as if the British Government, last March, when a great upheaval threatened industrial England, had called into conference the farmers of the British Isles to solve the difficulties of a manufacturing country.

The real problems of Canada are those affecting our rural life. If the Canadian Government desires to bring relief to Labor and Capital in this country, let it put its finger directly on the source of weakness and trouble, and not be attempting to salve over root difficulties by holding ostentatious and meaningless meetings of men and women at Ottawa every week or two. Daily events continue to make it clear that the organized farmers made no mistake when they decided to take political action for themselves. The New National Policy has no place in the mind of the present federal Administration.

Interferences With Trade

In the Business and Finance column of last week's issue of The Guide there was an article dealing with the very important question of sterling exchange. How deeply the farmers of Western Canada are concerned in this question will be seen when it is realized that owing to the low rate of exchange at the present times there is a loss of over 25 cents on every bushel of Canadian wheat which is sold in England.

This is a serious matter, whether the loss is borne by the Canadian producer or the British consumer, and the benefit which would follow a restoration of a normal rate of exchange will be appreciated, when it is understood that Great Britain could buy wheat at a lower price and the Canadian farmer receive more money if the sovereign could again be exchanged at \$4.86 2-3, as it

was before war conditions upset international finance. What applies to the sale of wheat applies equally, of course, to the financial return for all Canadian products exported to Great Britain and other European countries.

An important fact that has been brought out very forcibly by the exchange situation, is the close interdependence of import and export trade. It is an axiom of international trade that exports must eventually be paid for with imports, and vice versa. Unfortunately, there have been people in Canada and other countries, who have lacked either the ability or the honesty to recognize this. Interested only in securing the highest possible price for their own products, the protected manufacturers of Canada pointed with alarm, in pre-war days, to the large volume of imports flowing into this country. They claimed that this was drawing so many hundreds of millions of dollars of Canadian money out of the country every year, and robbing Canadian workmen of employment, and they urged this as a reason for raising still higher the protective tariff walls.

Today, Canada is exporting much more than it is importing, and the exporters find that when they come to cash their drafts from Europe they can only do so at a discount of approximately 50 cents on the pound sterling, and at still heavier losses on French, Italian, and other European money. This demonstration is bringing home very clearly to all concerned the truth of the axiom of international trade above stated.

When it is realized that imports are paid for with exports, no question of patriotism need arise in choosing between Canadian and British or foreign goods. If Canadian goods are purchased, Canadian labor and capital are directly employed; while, when foreign goods are bought, Canadian labor and capital are given employment in producing the goods which will be exported to balance the account. The purchaser need only consider where he can get the best value for his money.

It follows, therefore, that restrictions on imports, such as the customs tariff, bar exports just as effectually as they do imports. Canadian manufacturers are showing great and commendable enterprise in seeking foreign markets for their goods, and the exchange situation at the present time is teaching them that if they wish to make their export business profitable they must cease their efforts to block imports by demanding the in-

crease or maintenance of the protective tariff.

The Railway Problem

The railway problem in the United States and the various proposals which are being made for its solution, will be watched with great interest in this country. The United States government has been operating the railways during the war, and now the time has come to decide upon a permanent policy. The railway corporations want to get the roads back into their own hands, but there is a very large section of the public which is demanding public ownership.

The proposal around which most of the discussion centres at present is the Plumb plan, which has been put forward by the railway brotherhoods. This is a scheme of government ownership, which would give the officials and employees a voice in the management and a share in the profits, but leaving final control in the government. The main features of the plan are given in this issue of The Guide and are well worthy of study.

The adoption of this plan, or of a modification of it, in the United States would be a most valuable object lesson to Canada and other countries. It is certainly in keeping with this age of progress that a great public utility like the railway system should be owned by the public and operated for the benefit of the people. The time has passed when the public would tolerate the iron highways of the land being operated for the benefit of shareholders and their affairs juggled to suit the manipulations of stock exchange gamblers. Today, public service, efficiency and economy are demanded from the railways, and if profit-sharing and the admission of employees to a voice in the management will help to make these possible, they will no doubt be adopted in other countries beside the United States.

Why Not ?

The Guide dealt a fortnight ago with an editorial in The Toronto Globe, which called upon the United Farmers of Ontario to declare whether their candidates elected in the approaching elections in that province will join the liberal group or the conservative group in the next Ontario legislature. In a letter addressed to The Globe, W. C. Good, who has for years been a leading figure in the organized farmers' movement in Ontario, writes:—

Your editorial query, based upon the "tee-

ter" conception of government, should be answered, and may be answered, very differently from the way you anticipate. U.F.O. members of the legislature may become neither a tyrannical class group holding the balance of power, nor, as Goldwyn Smith used to say of the Patron group, "a flock of sheep between two wolves."

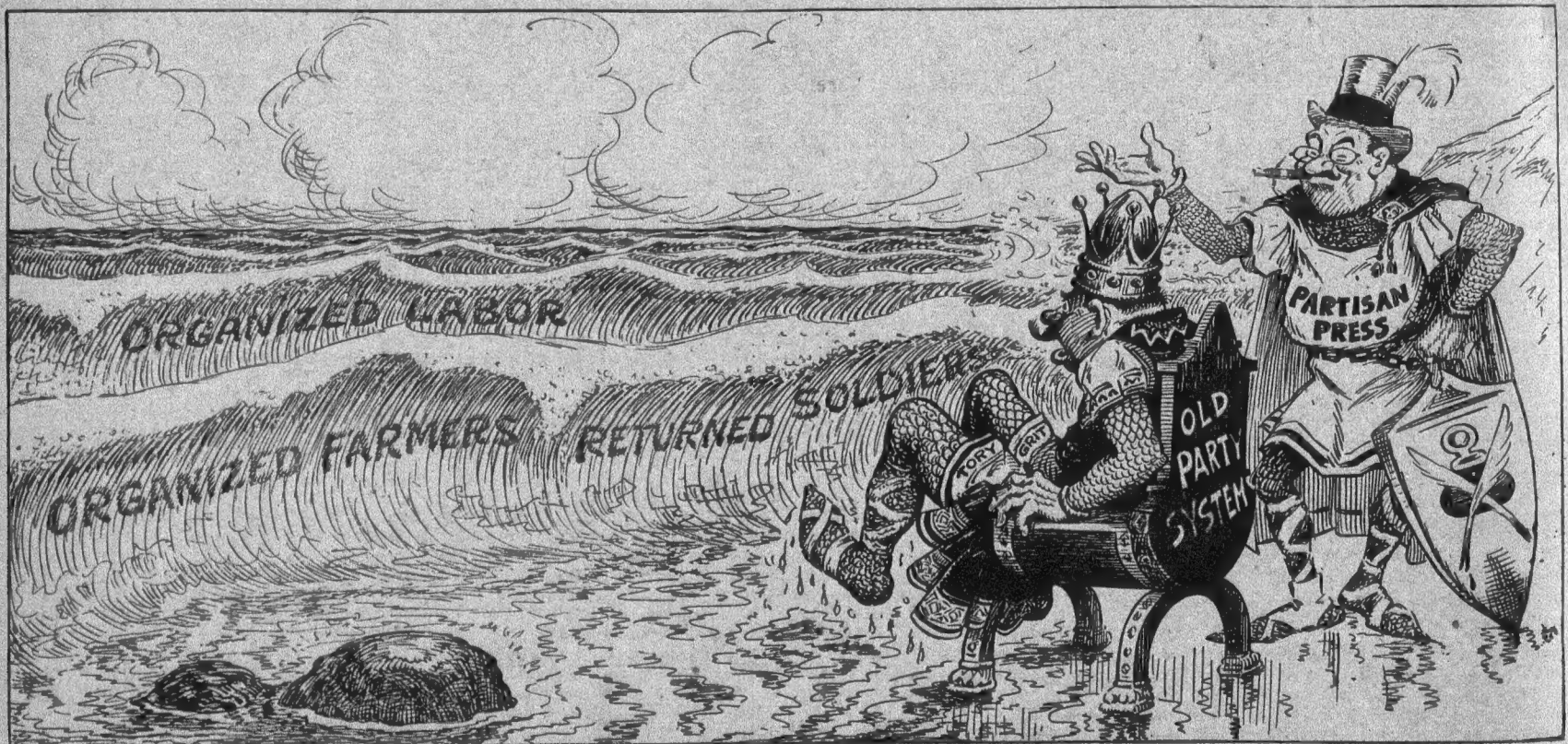
Their presence may, and I hope will, force such a modification of our system as will insure "equal opportunities to all and special privileges to none." Mr. Bowman, the first independent farmer M.P.P., says in his address to the electors of Manitoulin: "In place of partyism I would substitute a fair and equitable representation of all the great interests of the province (only possible under proportional representation) meeting in the legislature not to struggle against each other as though the government of our province were a game, but uniting in their efforts to promote the general welfare." as the board of directors of a great business institution meets, each member giving to the others the benefit of his knowledge and practical experience.

When a sufficient number think thus no doubt steps will be taken to realize this desire, for "where there's a will there's a way." Then your question will be answered, not by a statement of which way the U.F.O. group will "flop," but by such a change of system as will render any such "flop" quite needless. This change must come sooner or later.

Nothing can be more manifest to every thoughtful, discerning Canadian man and woman than the fact that the system of the two "grand old parties" is played out as a means of carrying on the public business. Canada will have to have a new political system in cognizance with the new conditions. There is nothing sacred about the old party system; quite the contrary, indeed. Some of its devotees are lifting their hands to heaven in horror at the possibility of "a parliament of groups." Why not?

A Real National Policy

The principles of the Farmers' Platform could not be described more comprehensively and at the same time more concisely than in the words used by J. W. Scallion, of Virden, Man., that honored veteran of the fight for the establishment of those principles. "The organized farmers," he wrote in a letter to the press a few months ago, "offer to the people of Canada a real national policy, the best measure of constructive statesmanship that has been placed before this Dominion in the past forty years. Its dominant principles are equal rights for all, special privileges for none. No class legislation is asked for in that document. It is broad and honest enough for every democrat and democratic interest to stand on."



King Canute of Canada and the Advancing Tide



Mules on a Bonanza Wheat Farm in One of the Prairie States. The Introduction of Mixed Farming is Resulting in the Breaking-up of these Big Wheat Farms.

Is Canada a Vassal?

*A Review of Arthur Hawkes' Book, The Birthright,
—A Study in Canadian Nationality—By
Norman P. Lambert*

A BOOK has just been published by J. M. Dent and Sons, which not only ought to be read by every member of the organized farmers' movement, but ought to appeal strongly to every man and woman in this country who possesses the right to vote. The name of the book is *The Birthright*, and the author of it is Arthur Hawkes, of Toronto. Mr. Hawkes' name is well known throughout Canada. He is first of all a journalist of distinction, and he has always attracted attention whenever he has sought to express himself, as he has often done through the columns of the Canadian newspapers. Out of a very full experience, which embraces a knowledge of pioneer life in western Canada in the early eighties, a first hand knowledge of South Africa during the Boer War, and an intimate appreciation of political conditions in England, where he worked as a journalist under the late W. T. Stead, Mr. Hawkes has drawn into the pages of his book an extraordinary variety of colorful material, all bearing illuminatingly upon the vital question of Canadian nationality, which he attempts to answer.

A Search for the Canadian Canadian and the Larger Loyalty is the sub-title which has been given to *The Birthright*. As might be imagined, judging from its sub-title, this book is concerned with that quality in the collective life of Canada which for lack of a better term is often called "National Consciousness." *The Birthright* has been criticized by some reviewers as being "too discursive." A search must necessarily be discursive, especially when it is being conducted throughout the length and breadth of such a vast disjointed and sparsely-settled territory as the Dominion of Canada. While it is discursive, and contains much repetition and reiteration, *The Birthright* as a whole most pertinently and forcibly fulfils the object of Mr. Hawkes' thesis, which, briefly stated, is that Canada today is suffering through her lack of "contact with the ultimate facts of political life."

The Farmers' Platform

The Birthright ought to appeal to members of the organized farmers' movement for two good reasons. In the first place, the second, and in many respects, the most important plank of the Farmers' Platform deals with the same question that is discussed by Mr. Hawkes. In the second place, the two splendid bits of introduction to this book, have been written by Colonel J. Z. Fraser and Mrs. G. A. Brodie, both prominent members of the United Farmers of Ontario.

The second plank in the Farmers' Platform reads as follows:—

"We believe that the further development of the British Empire should be sought along the lines of partnership between nations free and equal, under the present governmental system of British constitutional authority. We are strongly opposed to any attempt to centralize imperial control. Any attempt to set up an independent authority with power to bind the Dominions, whether this authority be termed parliament, council or cabinet, would hamper the growth of responsible and informed democracy in the Dominions."

The questions and issues raised by

the foregoing expression of policy form the body and chief thought of *The Birthright*. The implication of the second plank in the Farmers' Platform is that up till now the relationship between the component parts of the British Empire has not been "along the lines of partnership between nations free and equal." The assumption is also expressed in that plank, that attempts either have been made, or will be made, to centralize an imperial control over the affairs of the British Empire. Mr. Hawkes in his book assumes the same thing, and proceeds, in an analysis of penetrating and trenchant power, to awaken Canadians from their lethargic attitude towards the most basic and fundamental problem of their citizenship.

It is interesting to note that Sir Robert Borden's recent statement to parliament on the Peace Treaty contained the following words:—

The future relationship of the nations of the empire must be determined in accord with the will of the mother country and of each Dominion in a constitutional conference to be summoned in the not distant future. Undoubtedly it will be based upon equality of nationhood."

Treaty Debate in Parliament

As this review is being written the debate on the Peace Treaty is taking place in the House of Commons, and, despite the efforts of the opposition to capitalize the occasion for party advantage, the different speeches on both sides of the House, seem vaguely to recognize the fact that Canada already has attained to a new status of nationhood. But for some reason or other, certainly not made plain by the members of the government who participated in the debate, there is lacking an open, frank and clear-cut pronouncement upon Canada's true position at the present time. Mr. Rowell mysteriously referred to a process of gradual evolution which was carrying Canada forward to an "equality of nationhood," and indicated constitutional prospects to be realized when the several units of the empire should meet presently in conference in London. The whole test of the Peace Treaty in the debate at Ottawa is not so much the question of its ratification as the constitutional consequences of our sharing in its provisions. If Canada, as both Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Rowell contend so ardently, has formally assumed an indisputable status of nationhood by reason of the fact that Canadian ministers were permitted by the Peace Conference at Paris, to affix their signatures to the Peace Treaty in behalf of their country, one would naturally expect to find our parliament as a whole, somewhat interested in determining the effect of the treaty with its League of Nations and labor covenants upon the future course of this newly-arisen national star. But even if parliament were so disposed, it has been told by the prime minister, in

language which differed very materially from his and Mr. Rowell's declarations of our new national status, that it dare not tamper with the treaty, but must ratify it as it was brought from Paris, lest a difference in opinion with the parliament of Great Britain should arise, and a degree of national independence be asserted. The treaty, therefore, is being accepted by parliament from the hands of the existing government much in the same way as a man might receive an uncertain prescription from his doctor. The patient is assured that the effect of taking the dose will be to make a new being of him, but, at the same time, he must not attempt to tax his strength.

General Lack of Interest

The general attitude of the Canadian parliament, reflecting, as it should, the opinion of the people of Canada, towards the treaty which is concluding a war that cost this country over fifty thousand lives and a billion dollars in money, has not been that of a nation possessing sovereign power. At no time, since the adoption of the treaty by the Peace Conference at Paris, has this question been generally presented to the people by the press of Canada, or thoroughly discussed by any representative organization in the country. When the present short session of parliament was called and the announcement made that its chief work would be the passing of the Peace Treaty, one of our oldest and most prominent newspapers, in a leading editorial, declared that this was purely "a formal matter," and urged the government to hasten forward to a consideration of "more vital problems affecting the country." The result is that the representatives of the people sitting in the House of Commons, with the outstanding exception of a limited number of interested French-Canadian members from Quebec, have revealed neither knowledge nor interest in the most consequential international document that was ever presented before any parliament in history.

The seeming lack of interest in "the ultimate facts of political life," so recently manifested in Canada's consideration of the Peace Treaty, cannot be regarded as particularly surprising in view of the consistent negligence of vital constitutional rights and privileges during the past five years in this Dominion. To have these breaches of faith reviewed, however, as they are presented by Mr. Hawkes in *The Birthright*, is to realize the depth of apathy and partisanship into which Canadian politics has sunk. It is only necessary to quote various passages from *The Birthright* to impress upon an awakening public electorate the extent to which apathy and narrow partisanship can lead a parliament and a country.

"At the outbreak of war," writes Mr. Hawkes, "there were soldiers in Canada who had commanded Canadian regiments in the South African war, and were as well trained in military

technique as British officers whose experience of the field had also been limited to campaigns on the veldt. But the Canadian army left Canada without a commander. It was never given a chief on the responsibility of the government of Canada. Sir Arthur Currie was appointed by the British War Office and was congratulated by his own government. There could not be a plainer confession of military vassalage."

The following passage is still more poignant in its arraignment of a docile parliament:—

At Passchendaele, the Canadian casualties exceeded by more than 2,500, the total casualties of the Allies at the Battle of Waterloo. The only information that reached Parliament about such a sacrifice of Canadian life was included in a general enumeration of casualties five months later—when an unusual procedure for obtaining more soldiers was being urged upon the House."

An instance of Canada's anomalous position is cited here:—

"When our parliament wanted to extend its own life so that it might more thoroughly serve the cause for which it was sending thousands of its electors to destruction, it had to go to brothers and nephews I left behind me, for sanction."

Another example of a submerged national spirit is given in the following paragraph:—

"Parliament had been summoned for the twelfth of January. On New Year's eve, the prime minister on his individual authority announced that the Canadian army thenceforth would be 500,000 men, and the country felt that it had been committed beyond possibility of revision."

"The monarchical character of the act was scarcely more astonishing than the silence with which the opposition accepted the affront to parliament."

The Basic Problem

No less interesting than the evidence of deficient national consciousness, contained in the foregoing excerpts, are the conclusions reached in *The Birthright*. After pointing out the flagrant violation of civil and national rights represented in such incidents as the continued vacancy of 20 seats in the House of Commons, the Quebec riots, the referring of labor's demand for wage increases in Canadian workshops to the Imperial Munitions Board, the Lewis case in Alberta, the Wartime Elections Act and the position of "foreigners" at the last election, Mr. Hawkes makes some observations which penetrate to the very core of national problems. He shows that there is one basic problem of great difficulty underlying all the others.

"As a man," says the author of *The Birthright*, "Canada has enlarged, elevated me. As a citizen, Canada has crippled me."

"The man who never votes for a sovereign parliament does not think in terms of political self-reliance. How can he? How can he tell what he has missed when he has been shut out from the prime function of political manhood? He has political anaemia, and doesn't know it."

Denied contact with the ultimate facts of political life, the capacity for

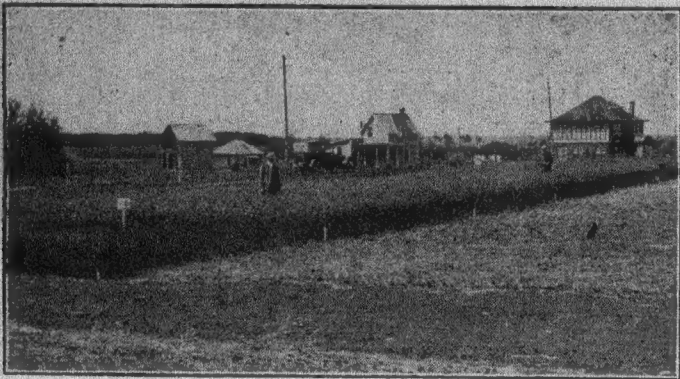
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Experiments at Edmonton

THE experimental farm connected with the College of Agriculture at Edmonton is one of the newest experimental farms in the prairie provinces. It is in charge of G. H. Cutler, professor of field husbandry on the college staff. Though still in the initial stages of experimental work, good results are being obtained and

Good Foundation Being Laid for Future Work--- Valuable Results Already Obtained---An Interview with Prof. G. H. Cutler---By R. D. Colquette

serves, have to carry on their farming operations.



The Red Clover Experiments are Producing Valuable Results.

valuable additions made to the agricultural knowledge of the district and province.

The soil on the farm is a very rich, black loam, retentive of moisture. It warms up rather slowly in the spring and growth is usually a little late in getting under way. This, however, is made up for later. Abundance of organic matter in the soil, long hours of sunshine and fairly dependable seasonal rains make for rapid growth in June and July, and a heavy growth of vegetation is invariably secured. The precipitation varies from 15 to 20 or 22 inches per year, the average being around 17 or 18 inches. The results obtained on the farm apply over a considerable area of northern Alberta, and also generally to the foothills country. The first part of the present season was very dry, and growth was delayed more than usual. However, around July 20 the rains began to come, and from then on rapid progress was made by the crops. As a matter of fact any of the farmers in the district who know what a real drought looks like got their impressions elsewhere.

In order to secure the best results, Professor Cutler has organized his department in four divisions, according to the various problems of crop production. Attention is given to (1) choice of classes and varieties of crops; (2) crop improvement; (3) crop management; and (4) soil management.

A Good Coarse Grain Country

In the variety tests which are being carried on, some promising things have been done in the short time the work has been under way. "It would be better if we had a suitable wheat which was a little earlier than Marquis," said Professor Cutler. "Considerable Ladoga wheat is sown, but this is a soft wheat of poor quality. Some favor Huron. It is fairly early and productive but it also is soft wheat. Marquis wheat is grown to some extent. We have now under way some plant breeding and selection work which we hope will produce a strain or variety of wheat better suited to the conditions under which the farmers who this experimental farm

"Oats, of course, are our big crop in this district. We produce some magnificent crops of oats. They make good on two counts as green feed, and as grain. Sometimes, of course, the early frost catches them and the standing crop may have to submit to ten or 12 degrees of frost. This

makes it absolutely essential that with oats and other crops, such as barley and peas, germination tests of seed used should always be made. There is a splendid opportunity for experimental work in this connection, and we are now working on the effect of frost on the germination of oats caught by the frost at various stages in the ripening process.

"With oats, as with other cereal crops, our limiting factor here is heat, whereas in the southern part of the province, the limiting factor is moisture. We have a rather slow soil, and in May do not get the amount of heat they do further south. We almost invariably get great growths in June and July, but the late spring makes the season short. Our best results are, therefore, secured from comparatively early-maturing varieties. A medium early oat of good quality, which we find to be giving good satisfaction, is the Gold Rain variety. We need something that combines some of the earliness of Daubeny or Alaska varieties with the quality and productiveness of Gold Rain and Banner, and in our crop improvement branch are doing some plant breeding by crossing these two classes.

"This is a good barley country, though with our excessive growth in the summer, lodging is a problem. For this reason we have to pay the strictest possible attention to stiffness of the straw, even sacrificing something in yield in order to prevent lodging as much as possible.

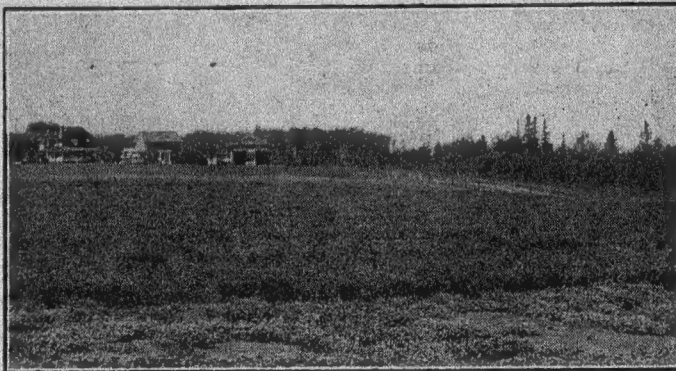
A Smooth-Awned Barley

"In this part of the province our farmers have got to go in for live-

stock. As a feeder's crop barley is pre-eminent. It has, however, one severe drawback in that the awns are a menace in feeding livestock. The beardless varieties are not heavy yielders. The awn itself is an important vital organ of transpiration, a fact which may partly account for the larger yields of the bearded varieties. Our problem, therefore, is to preserve the awn but dispose of the barb which gives the awn its undesirable character. By doing this we will secure a barley which is more comfortable for a man to handle and a safer feed for livestock. Already we have secured marked success in removing the barb from the barley awns, and our results so far promise that in the course of a short time we shall have produced a barley from which the most undesirable feature of this crop has been removed."

Fall Rye, the Cleaning Crop

In Professor Cutler's opinion, winter rye is a better and more important crop than most people realize. It is especially suited for dry districts. On most dry years it will come along soon enough so that the summer drought does not seriously affect it. "Besides," said Professor Cutler, "we cannot over-emphasize the value of winter rye as a pasture crop, especially for late fall and early spring pastures, when the ordinary pastures are not up to the mark. If you like you can sow winter rye in the spring and at intervals throughout the summer. In this case it will not come into head, but will produce a heavy leaf-growth. Seeded in the spring it develops a tremendous



First Cutting of Alfalfa, 1919. Grimm is Proving Hardy.

root system. The heavy leaf-growth induces a corresponding root-growth which fills the soil with fibre. In districts where successful catches of pasture grasses cannot be obtained, farmers can secure pasture as well as fibre to prevent soil drifting by utilizing winter rye. On the dairy farm it has this disadvantage, that it taints the milk slightly.

"Winter rye should be sown from the 15th to the 20th of August. It always pays to give it a good start, though of course it can be sown too early, especially in the drier parts where there is a limited amount of moisture in the fall.

"In this district winter rye should be sown on the dirtiest piece of land on the farm. The summerfallow is not essential for moisture conservation. It is resorted to chiefly in the fight against weeds. Winter rye can be utilized in its place to clean up weed-infested lands. Of weeds, and especially annual weeds, it is our greatest eradicator.

Cleaning a Weedy Field

"Here is a scheme which can be followed in cleaning up a weedy field: Sow winter rye in August. Pasture it to some extent in the fall, and pasture as heavy as you like up till the 15th or 30th of June the next year; then plow the rye down and sow to oats. You get a new germination of weeds by this method. Use the oats for pasture or forage. In the fall plow the land again. By this means two crops of weeds can be disposed of in one season, and the process can be repeated, if necessary.

"Used with discretion winter rye as a pasture crop goes a long way towards helping out the dairy farmer. There is nothing quite so early in the spring, and it gives a lot of pasture in the fall when other pasture is rather dry.

"In our work we have experimented with some promising new varieties, but the old reliable North Dakota 959 has, so far, proved to be as good as any.

"Spring rye may also be used as a spring pasture. Its chief recommendation is the rapidity of its growth. Neither oats, barley or peas equal spring rye in the amount of pasture produced in a short time. Oats, however, will beat spring rye out in the matter of total production.

"For a silage crop, peas and oats give production and quality of feed combined with succulence and palatability. The biggest drawback to this mixture at present is the high price that has to be paid for the seed peas. Spring rye could be used as an ensilage crop, also the first cutting of alfalfa. In this district the summer rains make it difficult to save the first crop of alfalfa, and it might be ensiled with other crops to advantage."

An Earlier Variety of Peas

This brought us to the discussion of field peas and their possibilities. The high prices that rule at present, for a grain that was formerly commonly grown, especially in Eastern Canada, indicate that there should be good possibilities in producing at least a small acreage on the farm. Discussing this crop, Professor Cutler said, "Earliness is the thing that we have got to get in peas before they can be markedly successful under our conditions, and earliness is a thing that they do not possess at present. None of the standard varieties are early enough. However, we have a promising variety in Alberta No. 19. In the past four years it has proven to be sufficiently early to ripen each season, but not so early as to be non-productive. It is a blue pea, giving a very satisfactory yield, and we shall soon have some for distribution. Farmers will then be able to grow their own seed to use in their peas and oats mixture for silage."

Clover and Alfalfa

Experiments are under way with the object of trying out about 30 different

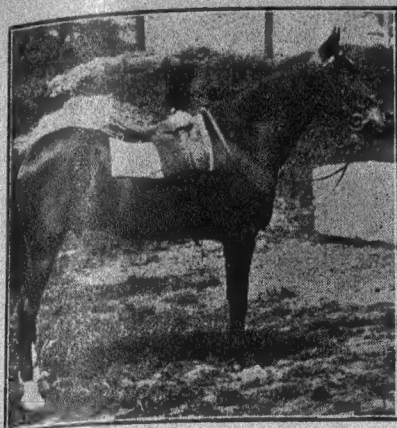
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A General View of the Experimental Plots



Timothy in Rows for Comparative Study



An Officer's Saddle Horse.

D OULLENS and daybreak. We had been travelling all night. For mile after mile the inky night had poured water on us till our boots were full and our saddles raw and sticky. Days and nights of mud and work and danger had reduced us to the state in which a man can sleep in the saddle, on a stone-pile or lying prone in an army transport wagon, jarring over cobbled-paved roads. Conversation had died early in the evening, died with the last glimpse of the flares at Courcellette. If we were conscious of any sensation beyond the promptings of a stomach outraged at the space between meals, we were happy in a dull sort of way. To express our satisfaction, even inwardly, required effort, and we were too fatigued for that. But each man's consciousness was lighted by what had been the fervent hope for days. The fourth division was leaving the Somme. The day before we had been in shell-torn Albert; today all was green, and each man had visions of an unoccupied stable floor under a tight roof, or an unbroken snooze under a wagon tarpaulin.

Before turning in though, the horses had to be cared for, so we trailed wearily down to the horse watering point with our charges. A brigade of English artillery were ahead of us so we sat down patiently on the curbstone, for order must be preserved at all times in the army. As they slashed away through the mud one little Cockney in charge of a 17-hand-high mule appeared to be having trouble. He had backed his charge up against the troughs and standing ankle-deep in the soupy ooze was trying to push the heavy army bit into the mule's mouth, much as one would push a tight drawer into a high bureau, punctuating his labor with oaths too terrible to print. The mule remained resolute and disdainful, beating the mud into a yellow batter with a playful fore-foot. The Cockney, purple with rage and swearing now in French, turned the mule end for end, stood on the edge of the trough, and changing his tactics somewhat took the mule on one hand and the bit on the other, pushing them together, as would a musician with a concertina. The mule gave a first-class imitation of Teddy Roosevelt grinning ferociously at an opponent. So my six-foot-four friend, who is a twin brother to a pinto pony, somewhere out Shaganappi way, waded over to give the artilleryman a hand. With one deft pass he accomplished results. The lad gurgled out his gratitude, "Oi down't know 'ow ye

does it. 'E always was a —. We generally wraps 'ay around the bit. Come on you—."

That incident speaks volumes. It illustrates the reason for the system of horse management in vogue in the army. In order to insure uniformly good treatment to the animals a rigid system of stock handling has to be observed which would be ridiculous in civil life. One often remarks that in the army all the horsemen seem to get into the infantry, flying corps, become gunners, cooks or clerks, while units with horses usually get the barbers, tailors and stenographers. The majority of men develop a great fondness for the animals in their charge, often giving up their leisure to build a comfortable standing or running the risk of punishment in order to steal a little extra forage, but the occasional man never understands a horse or his wants, and where supervision is difficult stock left in his charge rapidly go down hill.

Draft and Craftsmanship

The British troops seem to have a high regard for the horsemanship of the colonials. Our first duty after training in England had commenced was to bring back from Aldershot the animals which were destined to accompany us to France. We were supposed to get only well-broken, serviceable mounts, but as a token of their faith in our ability they provided us with fit material for a stampede. But one soon loses his last qualms about honesty in horse-dealing and horse-stealing in the army. What we couldn't ride we traded, and it is said some of the horses become part of the camp furniture, each new unit receiving them to keep until some new innocents arrive from Canada. Bramshott camp was studded with stocks and squeeze-gates novel to the English eye.

Most of the draft horses apportioned to us were newly bought, and in civilian life had been used to the regular collar and harness style of harness. In the army this is almost unknown. Breast-collar harness is used even for the heaviest draft, as it is so much quicker to adjust, and owing to a quick release it can be removed readily even though the animal be lying prone. In the event of a horse being wounded he may be quickly removed, or dispensed with altogether, even though he be a wheel-horse in a tandem outfit. But our horses did not take to the breast

harness at all kindly. On the first occasion they danced very flippantly past an irate colonel; one of them even offering to step on his vest.

The men liked the harness even less than the horses. Instead of a neckyoke pole chains are fastened from the end of the pole to the centre of the collar. In our anxiety to keep the pole from swaying we kept the chains taught, with the result that all the horses got sore necks. But after several months use we were all won over to the idea of breast collars. After we got to France the men got to detest the harness even more because it had to be washed and oiled daily, and the many pieces of steel work kept polished like silverware. Soldiers who did their trip nightly to the trenches with water, fuel, food and ammunition spent half the following day on "spit and polish," vowing eternal vengeance on the designer of our distress. Many times we viewed that harness spotted with rust by the nightly rain, and we felt toward it as the unhappy husband in Kipling's poem, "Would that one of us were dead."

All of our boys had been used to the idea of double-trees, but in the army these are dispensed with. The single-trees are fastened directly to the frame of the wagon. As we were not allowed



Limbers are Drawn by Teams Averaging 2,400 Pounds, or Less.

the use of whips in training it was very necessary to have horses evenly matched.

Flanders Fields

Our real education commenced in the Ypres salient. Our first home was a large orchard, green the first day, black the second and liquid the third. On the fourth day we moved. The horses were tied to a rope stretched between posts. The hay was put in nets and hung on this tie-line; the oats were always fed in nose-bags.

From the first our animals were in constant revolt against the light ration. When they had finished the hay they ate the hay net. Between meals they showed a decided preference for the bark of trees. It is safe to say that one-third of the army horses became cribbers and half of the cribbers were vain enough to suck wind to keep up an appearance of a full bread-basket. During the winter of 1916-17 our hay went as low as six pounds daily for horses of all weights. Oats for heavy draft horses got down to 12 pounds. Occasionally we got straw—in place of hay. Every farmer knows how entirely inadequate that is. If the horses had had bedding they could have eaten that, but army horses never saw bedding from the day they debarked at the base till the golden days of armistice. Whether our shortage was caused by limited quantities obtainable or by limited shipping facilities, we never learned. There was no such thing as local requisition. Each acre of a continental farm bears its full load; there is no such thing as surplus. In the summer time when we were in the devastated area around Vimy Ridge, if time permitted the horses were grazed; first on grass, later on shrubbery and trees



On the left, Capt. P. M. Abel, Author of this Article. From a Photograph Taken in France.

That is the most we could do for them.

The oats we received varied greatly, and on the whole the Canadian oats were the heaviest and soundest. Before Russia dropped out we received large quantities of grain which had come by the Archangel route which were always light in weight and yellowish brown in color. And they were the only ones to come in hundred-pound bags, the boys got to know them well and they were left on the supply dumps for the one who came last. The hay was splendid as a rule, very tightly baled by a hydraulic press, and largely alfalfa in composition. During the most pronounced feed shortages, supply officers purchased mangolds, beets and carrots for the horses. Sometimes these reached the animals—it depended upon the quality of the vegetables and the vigilance of the cook, for men's rations were always seriously lacking in fresh vegetables. The balance was squared because the men were perfectly willing to trade hard tack for carrots with their horses.

The second factor which told on horse-flesh was exposure. The civilian barns, where they were still left standing, did not begin to accommodate the horses in the forward area, so they were tied on open lines. Imagine the result in a climate where daily rains are the rule and not the exception from November to March. In quiet parts of the line where troops were not congested it was customary to move after the mud became ankle deep, but on the Somme in 1916, in Boves Wood and elsewhere, divisions were so closely packed that the countryside was one continuous camp. For days the horses never lay down, and while they stood the mud was half-way to the hock. To scrape it away with shovels was a questionable relief, as the lines soon became rows of ridges with troughs between in which the horses stood, filling with rain overnight. For the soil in all the country which the Canadian corps occupied, from the La Bassee Canal southward is chalk, which makes a beautifully fluid surface mud about the consistency of cornmeal porridge, but the subsoil is impervious to rain. Horse blankets afforded little relief as nothing ever dries in a Belgian winter. The blankets got thoroughly soaked about Thanksgiving time, and we deferred thanks on various accounts till they dried out with the returning April sun.

The mortality among horses due to exposure, lack of food and mange, was so great during the winter of 1916-17 that frame sheds with galvanized-iron roofs were erected for stock in the forward area. From then on life for drivers became worth living.

A comparison between the number of horses lost by shell-fire and those evacuated on account of mange would be very interesting. Men and officers

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Two Very Useful Types of Army Horses

On the left a N.C.O.'s saddle horse, broken to draft in case of emergency
On the right a 2,500-pound team

United Farmers of Alberta

Castor Co-operative Society

THE initial steps in the formation of the Castor Farmers' Co-operative Society Limited were taken by the Castor Union, and we have U.F.A. members from Sullivan Lake, Round Lake, Garden Plains, Maple Glen, Landerdale, Lake Thelma unions. All members joined at will.

While our store, so far, has not been a great success it undoubtedly has saved thousands of dollars to the community. It has standard prices on all goods and these prices are considerably lower than the prices at Stettler and Coronation, towns on the same line.

The Co-operative Act of the province explains most steps necessary to organize. Our society was organized mainly for the purpose of trading in groceries, hardware, and dry goods, but as by-laws show left us free to expand in any direction we may desire.

After 22 days' canvassing we enrolled 168 shareholders, with a capital of \$9,025 subscribed. We took ten per cent. cash balance in notes, due January 1, 1918. The shares were \$25 each. A few paid cash so we had about \$2,000 in cash and \$7,000 in notes. Our store opened in August, 1917. First four-and-a-half months' business resulted in a slight loss on account of much preparation and organization expenses. The cost of sale of shares amounted to \$100, which represents a commission of a little over one per cent. The secretary is the only official receiving any remuneration, being \$40 per month for secretary work and bookkeeping. The manager of the store received \$150 per month, and a lady clerk \$75 per month. The three are the only salaried employees at present.

The second year's business resulted in a net profit of a little over \$600. Our turnover in 1918 was \$43,000.

Since my retirement as secretary in the spring of 1917 no more shares were sold except that the new board of directors took a \$100 worth each. Otherwise, no progress was made in 1918. The store went but all else stood still.

Looking back over the two years it would appear now that our district was not really ready for such a co-operative movement that our work was premature, but in my humble opinion it was an experiment well worth trying. Co-operation has been preached in this district for nearly ten years and nothing came of it.

After all, experience will be the best teacher. We can but rejoice to have principles of equity set in motion and whether success or failure, they are steps in the right direction. Whether this movement of ours will ultimately prove a success or not will largely depend on the average intelligence of the shareholders in the future. Reforms come slowly and without advance guards there can be no progress.—John Egger.

Pandora Pans Out

We put on a drive recently, choosing up sides from the paid-up membership roll, which numbered 64. We selected two captains, and they chose their workers from the list. The losing side was to put up a smoker and treat for the entire local and friends. The contest closed on July 15, and I am pleased to say that Pandora can now boast of a membership of over 200, including juniors and lady members. The smoker and treat, which was held on our regular meeting night, was represented by nearly all the members, their wives and families.

The individuals on both sides turning in the largest membership were presented by the local with ribbon badges as an appreciation of the good work they did. N. G. Davies secured 28 members for the winning side, while Bernard Gerding won the same honors on the losing side with a total of 16 members to his credit.—Joseph Gerding, secretary, Pandora Local.

Is This Your Local?

"In reply to your communication calling for the delayed fees for — local, I have to advise you that this

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

THE DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

An Effective Part of the U.F.A. Organization

The U.F.A. constitution states relative to district associations:—

1.—District associations may be formed, if deemed necessary, in order to assist in carrying out the objects of the Central associations, by any number of locals grouping themselves together on the basis of useful combination for marketing purposes or on such other basis as the executive may approve.

2.—District associations shall be required to report to the executive the objects for which formed, or, if incorporated, shall file with the executive a copy of the articles of incorporation and by-laws.

3.—District associations shall be required to report to the Central secretary, and shall stand in the same relation to the association as a local, except as to the payment of dues and the right to send delegates to the convention.

4.—District associations shall be required to pay an annual fee of \$5.00 to the association.

The above sets forth briefly the objects and manner of formation of district associations. There are a number of successful district associations in the province, among which we might mention the following:—

Wetaskiwin District Association, secretary, A. P. Moan, Wetaskiwin.

Tring District Association, secretary, J. Trimmings, Kitseoty.

Coronation District Association, secretary, F. Burns, Coronation.

Manville Livestock Shipping Association, secretary, C. B. Wood, Manville.

Carstairs District Association, secretary, W. E. Lanetot, Carstairs.

It has been found in many districts that co-operative trading and livestock shipping work can be carried on more effectively by a combination of locals, rather than locals acting independently of one another. As a rule the district association comprises from half-a-dozen to 15 or 20 locals, which are grouped around the central trading point.

The district association also has its educational advantages, as the members who attend the district association meetings get a wider viewpoint than the individual local. Most of the locals appoint their president and secretary as delegates to the district association meetings.

Another advantage of the district association is that a combination of locals engaging in co-operative trading and livestock shipping can afford, out of the proceeds of their co-operative work to pay the salary of an efficient secretary, who can give his whole time to the work. This secretary then acts as manager of the co-operative trading enterprises of the district association. Some of the larger district associations, in addition to a secretary, employ a livestock shipping agent, who assembles the livestock and accompanies it to the central market.

A district association promotes intercourse between the various locals and gives them a better understanding of each other's work and problems. Such matters as road improvement and municipal matters where a whole township

or two or three townships are affected can be handled much more efficiently by the district association. Also the district association gives an opportunity for each local represented in the district association getting to know the very best men in their district, and in this way they are better informed on the capabilities of men whom they wish to nominate as district directors at the annual convention. District associations as described here are, of course, distinct from the U.F.A. political organizations in the various federal ridings.

Tring District Association

The above association was formed in January, 1917, more particularly for the purpose of co-operative buying, and from that the association has been the means of starting a co-operative store in the nearest town, Kitseoty, which has proven very successful and is becoming more so right along. We are now changing our headquarters to Kitseoty from Tring, which is 14 miles out, as we expect to take in more locals south and so enlarge our membership.

We have a membership fee of 25 cents per member of each local joining, and our secretary draws a salary of \$25 per annum.—R. J. Trimmings, sec-treas.

Coronation District Association

When this community started to form a district association the idea in mind was merely a consolidation of locals to concentrate the ideas of each and have them work in harmony as a whole in all matters concerning the farmers' interests.

When we started out we figured that by such methods it would be a great aid in buying or selling goods. Our ideas were that the locals working individually could not accomplish as much as having a central pivot to work from. Suppose six members of the U.F.A., all members of different locals, wish to buy lumber, posts, wire, potatoes or other articles. The member from local No. 7 does not know the member from local No. 10, nor whether he wants that same commodity or not, therefore, he goes and buys as an individual 5,000 feet of lumber as the case may be. Possibly other four men wish to do the same. If they have a central organization the secretary can get them together and ship in a car load. In fact through our elevators last fall we shipped into Coronation three cars of potatoes and one car of apples which the people got at much reduced prices from quotations elsewhere. We have at the present time 11 locals all interested in the movement, but owing to the "flu" and crop failures we have not got very far yet, but are still very enthusiastic and confident that we are on the right path. At our next district meeting such live questions as the political situation and a farmers' joint picnic, and arranging for speakers to live up the members of all the locals interested to the needs of organized effort in all things and co-operation after organization for the benefits of all, will be discussed.—Frank Burns, sec-treas.

for three years and I do not think anything could be done with them. I think it will only be when they see that they are in danger of being left behind that they will come back. I apologize for delay in acknowledging yours, but I have been loafing about looking for a cool place these days. What must the lower regions be like?—(name omitted).

P. Baker at Colinton

First Vice-president Outlines Scope of U.F.A.

A meeting was held at Colinton recently at which President Wood had intended to be present, but as Mr. Wood was at the time attending a meeting of the Wheat Board in Winnipeg, Vice-president Baker took his place and addressed the meeting. There was a heavy rain storm in the afternoon which made the roads bad, keeping many, especially those living at some distance from attending. However, about 50 people assembled in the schoolhouse and listened with interest to Mr. Baker's address.

Mr. Baker outlined the activities of the United Farmers of Alberta, and what had been accomplished by them and the similar organizations in the other provinces, both in the economic and political fields. He spoke of what was still to be done, and refuted the charge that the united farmers were concerned solely with improving their financial condition and were neglecting educational improvement. He stated that this was not so and that when economic conditions were set right it would enable the farmers to devote still more attention to improvement of other matters.

The development of the United Grain Growers Limited in the commercial field as an outgrowth of the organized farmers' movement and the struggle for improved conditions in the grain trade in the early days of the company was reviewed, as well as the progress that has since been made in the handling of supplies. The relation of The Grain Growers' Guide to the United Grain Growers Limited was explained, and the fact that none of the shareholders in the United Grain Growers Limited had complained of the action of their company in meeting The Guide's deficits from year to year was given as evidence that The Guide had the support and approval of the organized farmers generally.

He compared the means available to the farmers and the wage laborers respectively for improving their conditions, and pointed out that while the latter could use the strike to induce their employers to concede their wishes, this method was not available to the farmers whose only course is to organize to be able themselves to provide for proper legislation and to co-operate to improve commercial conditions.

Mr. Baker made it clear that improvement in national affairs, and conditions affecting the people generally, must originate with the people themselves, and emphasized the responsibility of the individual for the proper conduct of public affairs.—H. B. Watson, secretary, Colinton Local.

U.F.A. Briefs

In the spring this local was dead, also the Warspite local, No. 782. We have 11 members paid up and the Warspite local had ten. Now we have a railroad in here and the Warspite members live as close to this siding as the most of our members do, we got together and have combined the two locals into one, and would like to have the name changed from Smoky Lake local, No. 796, to Francis local, No. 796. We have now 56 paid-up members.—Bert Peterson, secretary.

At the last regular meeting of the Olds local the subjects of Telephone Franchise, Milk and Cream Marketing, and Co-operative Shipping were discussed.—E. L. Grimes, secretary.

local is non est. My letter, telling the sad news, was forwarded to our quondam director who is now our member in posse, Mr. Spencer, of Edgerton. I suppose as a good U.F.A. member I ought to have warmed them up, but they are altogether become abominable. There is none that death good."

no, no one. They are dead afraid of the political action. They vote as their fathers did before them. Mr. Spencer, at great personal inconvenience, came over and tried to stir them up, and they did not even think it worth while paying him the honor of coming in any numbers to listen to him. I secretaried

September 24, 1919

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Re Legal Department

A CIRCULAR was issued from the Central office some months ago in which the Central secretary announced the appointment of C. E. Gregory, K.C., as legal adviser to the association, stating that Mr. Gregory would take charge of all work in connection with the legal bureau of the association.

It was further announced that the services of the bureau, at a reduced rate would be available only to members of those locals which had contributed a minimum of \$5.00 to the Emergency or Fighting Fund during the current year, and that all other members would be required to pay the usual professional fees. In spite of the publicity given to the matter the procedure appears to be so little understood that we consider it necessary to give a short resume of the circular.

The terms and conditions under which members of contributing locals may secure the assistance of the legal bureau are as follows:—

Each letter requiring an answer must be accompanied by a remittance of the nominal fee of 50 cents, except in the case of contributing locals seeking advice on their own matters, which will be answered free of charge. These letters must be marked "Legal Bureau," and must not deal with any other matter. The applicant must state the name of the local to which he belongs, and must in every case give the names of all parties to the dispute. The latter point is very important, as otherwise Mr. Gregory may find himself unintentionally advising both parties to a dispute. Neglect to enclose the fee, or failure to give the name of every person concerned in a case will only result in delay until the conditions are complied with. All services beyond that of legal advice must be paid for at the usual professional rate. Members of non-contributing locals writing for advice must also comply with the above conditions, but must enclose the sum of \$1.00 for each letter requiring an answer.

We trust all members of the association requiring to take advantage of the services of the bureau will strictly observe the above conditions, and so avoid what may otherwise prove to be vexatious and costly delays.

Plagues Neither One

It is interesting to note the way in which the strongly partisan of various parties receive the new basis for political grouping set up as the standard by the supporters of the Canadian Council of Agriculture Platform. Almost invariably they measure the motives of those endeavoring to give form and organization to this sentiment by the same rule that their past party experience has taught them to be the standard of all too many under the old system of party divisions.

The old Tory school all over the country called our first active steps for organization "A liberal trick," and accused those in positions of responsibility in connection with it of "playing into the hands of the liberal party," and the association of being "nothing but a liberal machine." These and similar other statements were made in private and in public in many parts of Canada. What actuated those who made them it is difficult to guess, unless it was that they were persuaded that the Canadian Council of Agriculture supporters had more in common with liberalism than with conservatism. No attention was paid to these utterances, and the work went right along with no least regard to what the champions of the old parties said or did, and none of the insinuations of insincerity of the leaders took root. Not even the report that Thomas Sales would go to the liberal convention at Ottawa as a delegate, exploited as it was, could be made to serve the ends of these partisans who sought to check the movement by disparaging its leaders as mere tools of the liberal party.

The Tables Turned

Of late the tables have turned, and the criticism is now coming mostly from

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

devotees of the liberal party, though, as before, the accusations bear no evidence of emanating from really responsible leaders. The farmers not being scared by accusations of the association being a liberal machine, and its leaders tools of the liberal leaders, they are now being told that this political movement is under the guidance of the union government, that its leaders are tools in the hands of reactionary members of the government, and that they seek to divide the low tariff sentiment in the West so as to prolong the blessings of a high protective tariff.

Every effort is being made to discredit Mr. Maharg. The reason must be obvious to all. Nor have they overlooked the Central secretary, who, because of his position, has been in some measure the spokesman of the movement.

A correspondent by the name of Evans, writing from Abernethy, Sask., and discussing in a ludicrously partisan manner the recent circular issued to the members of the constituency committees, calls the secretary "a denizen of the outermost darkness," and says "his works are, to say the least, subject to suspicion and distrust," and concludes with "This circular, by a strange coincidence, was issued on the heels of Mr. Calder's visit to Regina," no doubt desiring to create the suspicion that it was issued at Mr. Calder's behest, without having the courage to say so outright. He pays quite a compliment to Mr. Calder, who, I am sure, would be as surprised as the present writer at the childish insinuation.

A Tool of Sifton's

The latest and silliest of these attempts to destroy the movement by discrediting The Grain Growers' Association leaders was by a doctor in a liberal meeting at Melville, who is reported to have expressed the opinion that the secretary is an instrument in the hands of Mr. Clifford Sifton. Funny, isn't it?

Where the doctor went entirely wrong, as have several others of his class, is that he has evidently jumped to the conclusion that the independent political movement in support of the platform of the Council of Agriculture, which is showing itself so strongly throughout Saskatchewan, is not spontaneous, but has been engineered by the officers of the association, of whom he considers the Central secretary the chief offender. The facts are that neither the secretary nor any other officer of the association is in any sense responsible for this manifestation. The movement has been entirely spontaneous. All that the Central secretary has been doing has been to endeavor to carry to success the unanimous instruction of the great convention held at Regina last February and supported by those of the board of directors later, to provide facilities under which the supporters of this platform can take effective political action.

No, the Central secretary is not an instrument in the hands of Clifford Sifton. He is an instrument in the hands of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, to be used freely in any movement that that body concludes that in the interests of the farmers of this province it ought to undertake.

We have no quarrel whatever with honest criticism. The active, aggressive public servant is not likely always to be fully right. We do resent, however, such statements as that attributed to the Melville doctor, which have not one shred of foundation in fact, as he could easily learn if he cared to be fair.

—J. B. Musselman.

Report Canvassers

A number of communications have been received at the Central office stating that canvassers purporting to represent the Non-Partisan Political League are soliciting membership fees of \$15 each from farmers in various

parts of the province. It is stated also that these canvassers claim to be working or willing to work in conjunction with the political organization established by the supporters of the Farmers' Political Platform. In consequence of the information so received Mr. Musselman has issued the following statement:—

"Replying to various communications reaching this office stating that canvassers purporting to represent a body called the Non-Partisan League, and soliciting \$15 membership fees, claim to be working in conjunction with the political organization of supporters of the Canadian Council of Agriculture platform, I have to state that so far as I am aware, this body has no relationship with this league.

"I have no knowledge of what use has been made of the large amounts of money collected by the league a few years ago, nor of the purpose of the present revival of its activities in collecting funds.

"The plan of organization and canvass planned by the provisional political committee of the C.C.A. platform supporters involves that canvassers will work in their own home districts, and only those bearing written authority signed by an official representative will be entitled to canvass or to receive contributions. These will be supplied with abundance of evidence of their authority, and will all be voluntary workers without remuneration, working where they are known. If any without such signed authority appeal for contributions for our fund, they should at once be reported by wire either to your constituency secretary or this office, or your nearest provincial police. If any contributions have been made under misrepresentations, criminal action should at once be instituted against the canvasser in question, as he probably represents no one, for it is not to be assumed that anyone has the sanction of officials of the league to misrepresent himself as working for the C.C.A. supporters.—J. B. Musselman."

Political Action

Before these lines appear in print a meeting of momentous importance will have been convened in Regina. This, as previously announced, will comprise the whole of the members of the various executives in the province, and their work on this occasion will be to perfect the organization already begun for the political emancipation of the farmers of the province, and not of them only, but of all who pin their political faith to the principles enunciated in the new national policy, known as the Farmers' Political Platform.

The importance of a central body for the direction of the political activities of the believers in this new national policy cannot be gainsaid, and this was emphasized in a circular sent out to those entitled to attend, in the following words, viz:—"Probably no meeting of responsible electors in Saskatchewan has ever been fraught with greater possibilities for good than this of which you are a responsible member."

While in session the meeting will adopt a constitution and by-laws, decide on plans and policies, and appoint a provincial executive which will have the responsibility of directing the political activities of the movement generally. Everything will then be in line for the great campaign, which is to be almost immediately undertaken to thoroughly organize the forces of the entire province, free altogether from the old party dominance, and to give the people of these western plains the political liberty they have hitherto lacked.

Profits

According to figures taken from their annual reports, as presented to the gov-

ernments concerned, 287 corporations in the three years prior to January 1, last, cleared over \$1,500,000,000 net profit over and above their average pre-war profits.

The exact excess profits—not the aggregate profits of these 287 companies were \$1,550,331,731. There are thousands of other firms in Canada and the United States, not included in the estimate; and the sum total must be left to the imagination of the reader.

The only thing which is painfully apparent is that in order to secure these fabulous profits prices had to be boosted to unheard of heights. Bacon rose to 45 cents per pound; beef to 38 cents, and shoes to \$16 and \$18 per pair.

Here are a few samples of the profits realized:—

Firm	1918	1917
Armour and Co.	\$ 6,181,641	\$ 21,298,500
Beck's Fisheries	210,433	2,742,682
Brown Shoe Co.	710,464	2,078,580
Corn Products Co. (1912)	1,714,835	14,818,160
Int. Merc. Marine Co. (1912)	132,358	11,029,848
Wells and Co. (1911)	6,137,500	84,650,000
U.S. Steel Cor. (1911)	52,210,019	457,655,000
American Sugar Co.	2,887,506	11,455,107
	1912	1919
Bethlehem Steel	2,063,841	43,503,900
Schillers		\$1 10 per day

These are some of the men also who set the soldiers' pay at \$1.10 per day; who doled out to the soldiers' wives a patriotic fund charity to help out the starvation allowance of the government, who fixed his total liability pension at the magnificent sum of \$50 per month.

With such inequalities as the result of a war supposed to have been fought to "make the world safe for democracy," there is small wonder at the great world unrest.

What Others Say

In an article under the title of Independence, that thoroughly democratic journal, Turner's Weekly, established by Harris Turner, M.L.A., has some pungent things to say with respect to its attitude towards the farmers' political movement, which will be much enjoyed by our members. We therefore make no apology for its insertion on this page. The article reads as follows:—

"Turner's Weekly claims to be an independent journal. A critic has suggested that we seem to favor the farmers' movement, and so cannot claim to be independent. We are quite independent of the farmers' party, the liberal party and the conservative party. We do favor the farmers' party to a large extent for the reason that the farmers have, to our mind, the most progressive and democratic platform—or, rather, program of legislation—before the public at the present time. We favor the farmers' political movement because it provides the only viable outlet for antagonism to the old-line political parties, and we have that antagonism. That the country should be entirely run by farmers, we, of course, do not believe; but it is our opinion that they should have in the Dominion House of Commons a representation in proportion to their strength. The farmers' party has no old friends which must be looked after; it has no past record which it must cover up or waste time in explaining; it has not had time to get rotten; it is not backed by men of large fortune and curious conscience; in short, the farmers' party is an independent party. As an independent journal we give it independent support. How independent the support is may be judged from the fact that it is unasked, and, from what we know to the contrary, unwelcome. If any official of the farmers' party strays into our office with the idea of telling us what we have to do as supporters of the party, he would be subjected to courteous rebuff. We keep a courteous rebuff for this purpose. Turner's Weekly is not backed by any party, corporation, interest, gang, bunch, outfit, sect, or institution. The moment the farmers' party develop tendencies we don't like, we will rise up and smite it; we won't apologise for it. We aim, in our editorial columns, to give unprejudiced, unbiased, impartial views on current matters of public interest, and we believe that the publication of such papers is a very necessary undertaking."

Manitoba Grain Growers

Your Board's Fall Meeting

BEFORE your association takes up its activities for the fall and winter you will be getting your board together—probably one of these evenings early in October—to plan things a little ahead and especially to see that the first meeting is made a good one in program and attendance. This article is intended to be suggestive and helpful for that preliminary meeting of your board.

First.—Would it not be well for you as directors, to face fairly and squarely—which means, of course, literally, the directions of the constitution for local boards and see if anything remains untouched, and, if so, make it a first fall duty to take that up as "unfinished business."

Second.—It might be well to turn back while you have your constitutions open, to the objects of the association, and go over them one by one in detail to see if in the light of them there is something more which your association ought to do this fall.

Third.—The further query might be put in the light of our provincial "pledge" (quoted in the preface to the year book) and in the light of our general ideal of the local as a Public Welfare Committee for the neighborhood, whether there are other activities upon which your board should lead your people to enter this fall anything social, educational, recreational, economic, co-operative that should be undertaken.

Fourth.—In a very special way your board ought to review the membership situation. What about helping out in the provincial objective of doubling the membership? What about getting your local farmers in up to 95 or 100 per cent. Can you make the every-farm canvass effective and successful within the year.

Fifth.—There is the question of women membership. Your board cannot afford to ignore that question. The women are doing first-class service today in scores of locals and no local can claim that it is fulfilling its function if it has not methodically and faithfully sought to enroll the women of the community. The provincial Women's Section are on their job and deserve the loyal support of the men and women of every neighborhood in the province. To close this year without at least a dozen women members would be unthinkable. As a board you are responsible.

Sixth.—The question of political action is still one which many boards have not dealt with. Your district should be given the support of your local views in this matter. Why not have it thoroughly discussed?

Seventh.—Why not face the question of a grain growers' library at this meeting.

Eighth.—There will never be a better time to begin to select your debaters for the preliminary debates of the big provincial contest. Get in on the first round.

Ninth.—The whole question of what your local is to do this winter should be taken up. What topics ought to be emphasized. What functions are to be held. What speakers are to be secured from outside. How you are to reach your local constituency with the message of our movement.

Tenth.—You will plan fully and completely in detail for your local's first meeting. The old motto is still worth while. Put it into practice. "Plan your work and then work your plan."

Topics for Debate

A fully articulated debating contest is to be arranged for as part of the winter's work. Material that will be suggestive and helpful will be issued from Central shortly. In the meantime why not let your keen debaters whet their teeth by a try at some one or other of the following:—

Suggested Topics

Resolved, that the present economic and social order discriminates in favor of the unscrupulous wealth seeker.

Resolved, that the protective principle is essentially immoral and vicious and should be replaced by free trade.

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

Resolved, that direct legislation (including the initiative, referendum and recall) is essential to effective democratic control of representative bodies.

Resolved, that the principle of compulsory voting is preferable to our present voluntary system.

Resolved, that the nationalization of public utilities would be in the best interests of the Canadian people.

Resolved, that the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is of greater value to the people of Manitoba than the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Resolved, that the state should bear the full support of all who are permanently incapacitated for self-maintenance.

Resolved, that medical and nursing service should be nationalized.

Resolved, that the practical Canadianization of the non-English-speaking population should be undertaken at once as an imperative national duty.

Resolved, that limited monarchy is preferable to the republican form of government, so far as Canada is concerned.

What Some Women are Missing

The women in many communities are missing much from not being organized. A report from Chater Women's Section gives clear indication of what practical advantage a community may derive from grouping its women in such an organization as ours. Chater's Women's Section are arranging a fowl supper, an ideally Canadian fall function and one which appeals to everybody, for October 10. They will solve the getting-together problem for that community and more than probably double their membership. It is not to be merely a feast of fowl and other good things but will include a program, having as its outstanding feature a dramatic sketch put on by the ladies, and entitled The Old Maids' Association. Another important feature will be the carrying out of a graduation exercise for those pupils of the local school who have completed successfully the prescribed course. This it is hoped will stimulate others to persevere to the completion of the course and aid in the direction of better all-round education.

The Chater Women's Section have a fully-articulated program arranged for the year, printed and circulated, and are looking forward to being a real force in the social and educational life of the community. They have been studying the tariff and are to have another address on some phase of its operation before the year ends. A sewing demonstration, a canning demonstration, several debates, and a picnic have entered into their activities during the past year. In spring, they are planning to have a dressmaking and millinery class.

In a word, Chater has a live and active group of women who have been successful since they organized and who are looking forward to more extended service and success in the year to come. And your neighborhood could have the same advantages if you would go after it. Will you go?

The Grain Growers' Hand Book

The task of issuing a hand-book covering all the activities of the association has proved a bigger task than was contemplated and the issue will be a little later than was anticipated. The work is proceeding, however, and when it is sent out it will be found to be a mine of information regarding the service that a local may render to its community, with full directions to workers for making good in the various services undertaken.

A very important proportion of space will be devoted to the varied community services which our Women's Sections are engaged in, which will prove a revelation to those who have been inclined to belittle the entrance of women into the association.

You will do well to have your order in so that your branch will be supplied with the very first copies off the press. The price will be ten cents a copy, or a dollar a dozen. Thus, for one dollar you will be able to place a copy in the hands of all your officers with two copies to spare. Every live grain grower will need the hand-book. Get yours with the first.

Informal Discussion

Sometimes when its not convenient to formally debate and when no one has a "set" speech, the plan of informal discussion of a topic about which several, or all, in the crowd know something is a good way to help along a program. One doesn't have to stand up and say "Mr. chairman, ladies and gentlemen." One just states his thought. His neighbor answers it. A third presents a slightly varied opinion. Another adds an expression of a phase unthought of before. And so there is exchange of thought and possibly a general clearing of view. It is worth while. Try it in some of your meetings.

The Secret of Permanence

How many locals there are that feel they have not discovered it! There have been times when they have flourished splendidly, but a worker or two moved away and things went dead. There have been attempts at revival and now and then a good meeting, but—the secret of permanence—no, they have not got it.

What is the secret of permanence in the association? It is the ability to put the principles and work of the movement so that they will attract and enlist the young of both sexes. A movement that only "gets" the middle aged must be unconsciously hard to maintain. Our association must minister to the young, must attract them, must enthrall them, must set them at the work of grain growerism as one of the big tasks of life, as one of the big enterprises of the nation, as one of the big world movements that are worthy the devotion of an active modern energetic mind. When you can do this for the young you will "get" them. You will have solved the problem of permanence.

Organized to Teach

The association is organized to teach. It holds certain principles. It backs a certain platform. Its object is to secure the widest possible understanding and acceptance of that platform. In no local association are the members fully acquainted with the principles of the movement. In some locals there are only a very few who have any general knowledge of them. And outside, there is generally almost complete ignorance regarding them.

The association must teach. Perhaps one should say it must first learn and then teach. The double process must be continuous and simultaneous. What will you do this fall to secure that your local association shall learn more than it knows now about the movement and shall begin to effectively impart that knowledge to the community during coming months.

A New Local at Pine River

A mass meeting of Pine River farmers was held in the open, on Saturday, July 19, for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. N. Nafastuke was elected chairman and the undersigned, secretary.

The first to speak was Mr. McCormie, of Dauphin. Mr. McCormie said he had been a member of the G.G.A. for ten years. He believed it was the best organization western farmers ever had,

and as such has a bright future believed every farmer will join it.

Next to speak was Mr. McEwan, the district organizer. Mr. McEwan has for a number of years been working among non-English-speaking farmers and he liked the work. He was chiefly interested in the younger generation for which he holds his best hopes. Ruthenian farmers are everywhere in his district very much interested in the association. He knows organization is good for farmers, that was his reason for making an over 50-mile trip to be present at the meeting and help in the creation of a new local. "We want a big organization, then we can get better laws, better rights for farmers. In the G.G.A. rests our future." He asked everybody present to become a member of the association.

The third speaker was Mr. McQuay, also a Dauphin farmer. The G.G.A. was for him, practically a university training. "I did not know more about the world or life than my cattle did when I joined the organization." Now he gave an excellent account of work done by the association, giving sound reasons why it is good for every producer. He mentioned the grain elevators' treatment of farmers, the car shortage for grain in past years, the stock killed by railways, the loading platforms, all of which were remedied by the organization for the benefit of farmers. The association aims to stop speculation in grain and land. We want the speculation money turned into industries and not into the pockets of profiteers. Do away with grits and tories that protect speculators. We want a government that will serve the producers that number millions, not the capitalists that are few in number. We want our men in parliament. He urged every farmer to "put his shoulder to the wheel" by joining the association. Mr. McQuay was listened to very attentively and applauded loudly at the end of his half-hour speech.

Mr. Demchuk, of Ethelbert, spoke next. Mr. Demchuk told his audience that the G.G.A. is a fighting organization. It fights the speculators. It is a fight between organized farmers and capitalists that are protected by Ottawa. "Those at Ottawa," he said, "are making laws for the rich, we want farmers' laws—people's laws. Our organization is over 100,000 strong. We want proportional taxes, just taxes." He also mentioned the taxes government put on every-day necessities, ranging up to 55 per cent.

The secretary, pro tem., commenced receiving members' names and their fees. Twenty-nine members paid their fees at once and about as many more promised to pay fees at the time of our second meeting. Heading the list of local officers is J. P. Chumick and Geo. Krawczuk, the president and vice-president respectively.—Peter Melychuk, secretary.

Books for Winter

There are a few books which grain growers in Manitoba and elsewhere have proved to be pre-eminently helpful in the work of the movement. Every local board should spend a little of its surplus this fall in getting at least three or four of these to be passed around and read, and sometimes to be used in the meetings as bases of discussion. Of this class are the following:—

The Fairview Idea, by Herbert Quick.

The Dawn of a New Patriotism, by John D. Hunt.

The Tariff in Our Times, by Ida Tarbell.

The Canadian Railway Problem, by E. B. Biggar.

The Farmer and the Interests, by Clarus Ager.

The Education of the New Canadian, by J. T. M. Anderson.

The Evolution of the Dominion of Canada, by E. Porritt.

Sixty Years of Protection, by E. Porritt.

The Life and Times of Lord Strathcona, by W. T. R. Preston.

The History of Canadian Wealth, by G. Myers.

How En-ar-co Solves the Motor Lubrication Problem



En-ar-co National Motor Oil

Made by "Graduate Workmen"

Our Scientific Refining processes eliminate even the possibility of carrying residue or coke-like substances in this oil. In the making it first comes off in the form of a distillate or vapor. This is condensed into a liquid and then further refined and filtered. Thus we produce an oil that is ALL OIL—oil that assures a motor's greatest strength and power. Order it by the barrel or half-barrel—the economical way.



En-ar-co National Light Oil

Buy Your Winter Supply Now

A bright, clear light—without charred wick or sooty chimney—is assured when you use this oil in lamps or lanterns or oil stoves. Buy it by the barrel.

This "better oil" insures uniform heat with no smoke, no smell. It does not leave a carbon deposit to clog wick and burner.

Also best for incubators and brooders and the most economical tractor fuel.



En-ar-co Motor Grease For Every Grease Point

It is no longer necessary to have a special grease for compression cups, another kind for differentials, and still another grease for transmissions.

En-ar-co Motor Grease will give perfect lubrication for all purposes, all around the motor car or tractor.

Our refining experience of half a century has made this grease possible. Buy a supply now.



En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline

The Powerful Motor Fuel

You can't afford to use ordinary gasoline. You want "White Rose." It has made a sensational record for dependability, power and extra energy. It gives your motor "dash" and "pep" and results in a greater satisfaction.



En-ar-co Black Beauty Axle Grease

Takes the "squeak" out of the old wagon—making it run easier and last longer.

All the rich lubricating qualities of crude oil are retained in its manufacture, insuring a smooth, friction-free, wear-resisting axle. No compounds to clog and gum. Packed in useful galvanized pails.

Scientifically Refined by Graduate Workmen

Regardless of the motor you use, whether automobile, tractor, motor boat or engine, En-ar-co National Motor Oil produces the best results.

This Scientifically Refined oil protects the moving parts with a soft, velvety film that guards against friction, and permits the motor to develop its greatest power and speed. En-ar-co quality never varies.

Here is the reason why:

Each Man An Expert

In En-ar-co National Motor Oil, and all other En-ar-co products you get not only the results of the finest laboratory formulas and the most advanced mechanical methods, but also the work of the most highly skilled refiners.

Each En-ar-co Refiner is carefully trained. Each must pass through a rigid primary course of refining instruction. Then through grade after grade of En-ar-co training. Each grade must be successfully completed before the workman graduates. And not until then is he entrusted with responsible tasks.

Thus have we developed Scientific Refining, and thus have we eliminated all quality fluctuations and produced the perfect lubricant.

Put En-ar-co to the Test

We want you to prove our claims. Try En-ar-co and note the difference in your motor.

If your local dealer cannot supply you with En-ar-co, mail your order direct to us.

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited

1357 Excelsior Life Bldg.

Toronto, Ontario

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I own (Give name above)

automobile or tractor and enclose two -cent stamps. Send me Handy Oil Can FREE. Please give nearest shipping point in this province and quote prices on the items I have marked. I will be in the market about

(Give date above)

I use.....gals. gasoline per year I use.....auto grease per year

I use.....gals. motor oil per year I use.....gals. kerosene per year

I use.....lbs. axle grease per year I use.....gals. tractor oil per year

My Name is.....

Address

Postoffice..... Province.....

Tear or Cut Out—Mail Today

NOTE: This can will not be sent unless you give make of your auto or tractor.

Is Canada a Vassal?

Continued from Page 7

full self-government will find outlets in directions which produce no advantages abroad, and intensify difficulties at home. With many of our people, particularly in Ontario, the place of foreign affairs is occupied by the Orange Order."

Referring to the subtle, but inevitable influence of national status upon the viewpoint of new citizens and immigrants entering Canada, this striking truth is written:—

"So long as we ask men and women to step down in the realm of citizenship in order to become Canadians, we will never produce a typical Canadian whom the new-comer will be ambitious to live up to."

"The Wartime Elections Act," another paragraph states, "was the product of the colonial spirit. Such a

measure was only possible to politicians who had sacrificed so much to the party that they had lost the true perspective of a dignified, self-governing, far-seeing state."

As a sign of the times, as an indication of a revolt of Canadian spirit against colonialism, the present political movement amongst the farmers of the Dominion, is viewed favorably by Mr. Hawkes. He writes, referring to the extent of their political activities:—

"When farmers have travelled so far, they begin to examine what their political life has been. They see that a revolution is proceeding—a revolt against the trammels which an outworn colonialism devised, and which an unworthy partisanship perpetuated. They perceive that in civil government at

home the land-owners have accepted the sort of limitations which the Canadian government compelled the Canadian army to accept abroad. They understand that just as the military subordination of Canada to the war offices will never be repeated, the civil subordination which has hampered their own intellectual and political expansion will also have to be discarded. They will insist upon being Canadians at home as well as abroad.

"When that happens, questions of tariff, of the control of education, of the use of languages, of the relation of provincial to Dominion government, will be elevated into an ampler perspective."

So much for quotations from *The Birthright*. They reveal something of the issue which is treated so interestingly by Mr. Hawkes. They also afford a taste of the bright, epigrammatic style of the writer, who has made popular and simple, a subject which too often is

The Grain Growers' Guide, confined to the profound and confounding regions of the law.

Prospective Developments

The application of this book to present day conditions in Canada, by any thinking or interested reader, is inevitable. What is Canada to amount to as a nation? The declarations of Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Rowell alone will not answer the question. The Canadian parliament as a whole can make a real nation out of this country; but on this question there is not now enough knowledge, or independence of thought at Ottawa to place Canada in the position amongst the nations of the world that she should occupy. The only hope is in the electorate—amongst the people. Let the Canadian people seriously and thoughtfully ask themselves the question: What shall Canada realize out of the war? A logical answer to this question from the voters of Canada would effect a mighty change in the attitude of our federal parliament towards the rest of the world.

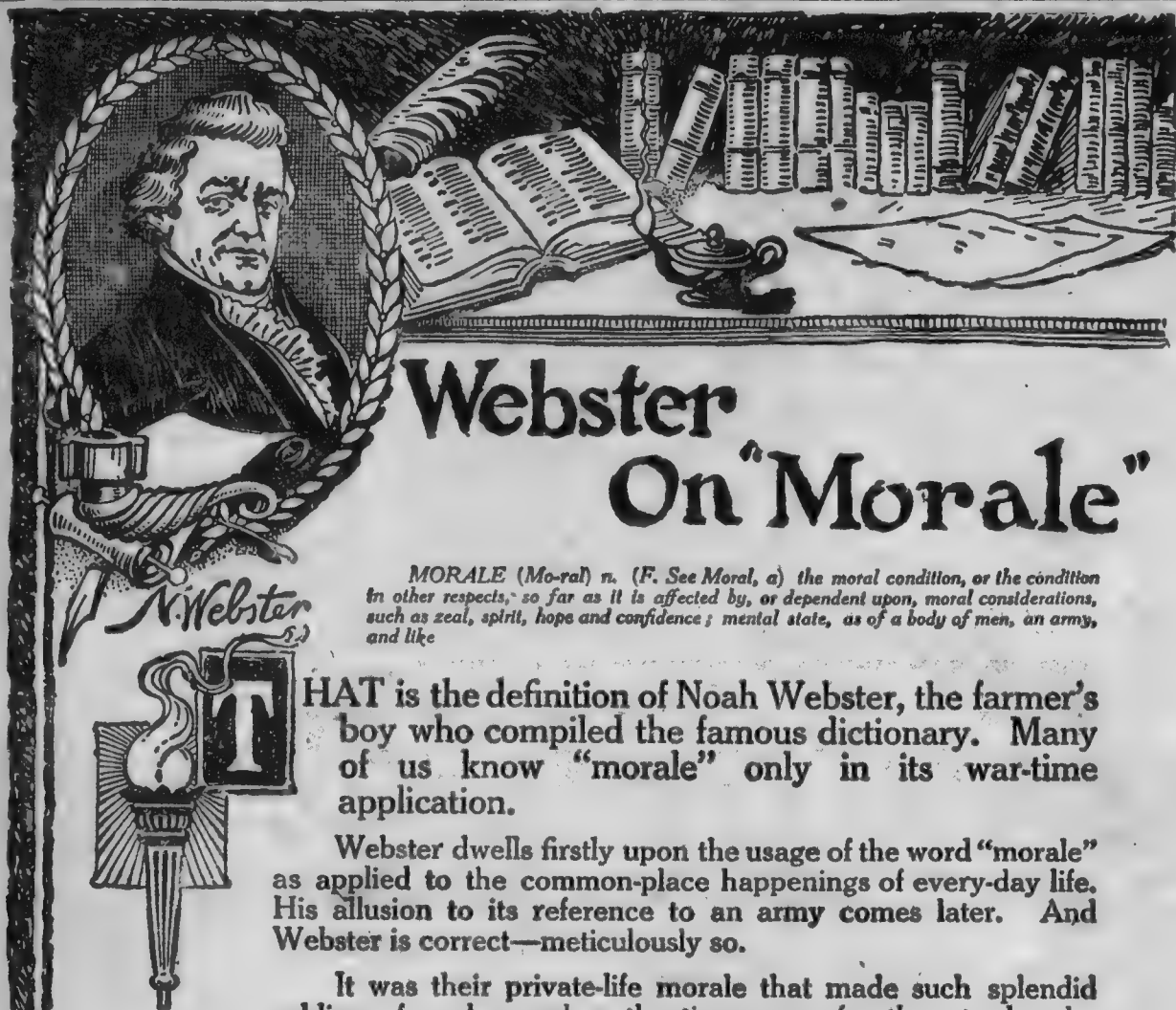
There is vital need now for a wider and more intense appreciation of Canada's present anomalous position within the British Empire, or as Sir Robert Borden says, "the Britannic Commonwealth." Within the next twelve months, possibly within the next six months, a constitutional conference will be held in London to decide the future relationship of the different parts of the empire. Sir Robert Borden predicts that an "equality of nationhood" will be established at that conference; but it is very important that such "an equality" should safeguard the self governing rights of this and the other overseas dominions. It is to be hoped that the people of Canada will follow with keen and appreciative interest the constitutional developments toward this "equality of nationhood," during the coming months.

When Lord Finlay was in Winnipeg recently attending the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association, he gave expression to the following conception of our future position in the empire, in one of his addresses:—

"You all know what a great part Canadian statesmen have played in the councils of the empire during this war. Sir Robert Borden has returned to Canada after conspicuous service to the empire during nearly the whole of that momentous struggle which has just ended. Those meetings of the statesmen of the various parts of the empire will, we all believe, be continued, and out of them will grow a permanent council for imperial affairs. This is the solution to which Lord Beaconsfield—Mr. Disraeli—pointed in a speech made so long ago as June 1872. While the parliaments remain separate (and for myself I say that I regard the difficulties in the way of any fusion of parliament as insuperable) the empire will be the gainer by the fact that Canada, with the other great dominions, has a permanent place in council matters that affect the common interests of all."

Lord Finlay in that speech reflected the extent to which the leaders of imperial thought in Great Britain, look forward to the establishment of an "equality of nationhood" within the British Empire. If Canada's future part in foreign affairs is to be played through the medium of an imperial council in London, we do not advance as a nation, but rather recede into "do-elle colonialism. We should have no more to say in the negotiation of future affairs of peace and war, than our ministers had in the negotiation of the Peace Treaty in Paris. At Paris, there was an empire conference through which the overseas dominions transmitted their opinions to the real negotiators of the Peace Treaty in the Council of Ten. Shall Canada in her future international relations get no closer to the "ultimate facts of political life" than that? The writer of this review had the opportunity last winter in London and Paris, of judging whether or not the present regime in Britain is favorable to a true "equality of nationhood" amongst the present units of the British Empire; and in his humble opinion the prospective "constitutional conference" which is to be held in London, will not tend to develop the impulse for nationhood in Canada if it can help it.

NOTE.—The *Birthright* may be obtained from the Book Department, The Grain Growers' Guide (\$3.15 postpaid).



MORALE (Mo-rall) *n.* (F. See Moral, a) the moral condition, or the condition in other respects, so far as it is affected by, or dependent upon, moral considerations, such as zeal, spirit, hope and confidence; mental state, as of a body of men, an army, and like

WHAT is the definition of Noah Webster, the farmer's boy who compiled the famous dictionary. Many of us know "morale" only in its war-time application.

Webster dwells firstly upon the usage of the word "morale" as applied to the common-place happenings of every-day life. His allusion to its reference to an army comes later. And Webster is correct—meticulously so.

It was their private-life morale that made such splendid soldiers of our boys when the time came for them to don the khaki. It was that, and that alone, which brought them in their thousands from the city streets and country cross-roads, and it was that which carried them through to victory. If their every-day morale had been neglected, the Army could have done little with them and success would not have crowned their efforts.

It is the many little incidents of your daily routine that make up your morale—your regard for health; thought for others; your personal appearance; a well kept head; a clean shaven chin. Webster speaks of zeal, spirit, hope and confidence. It is by attention to the small details of your daily life that these may be attained.

The Gillette Safety Razor enters as much into the morale of farm life as it did into that of the trenches. It helped our soldiers to maintain their confidence and bearing. It will do the same for you. The Gillette Safety Razor makes the daily shave come easy—there is no pulling or scraping—no honing, or stropping—just five minutes of perfect shaving comfort. And, afterwards, a chin that tells of morale and self-respect.

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Controlling the Grasshopper Pest

TO the farmers of southern Manitoba, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Alberta, the present year will be long remembered as a grasshopper year on account of the tremendous hordes of this injurious insect pest which has made a sudden visitation in the three provinces, with the result that thousands of dollars of damage has been committed on standing grain. First of all it should be pointed out that the names "grasshopper" and "locust" mean one and the same thing, and that the insects which have been doing the damage have no connection whatever with the seventeen-year locust as some authorities would have us believe. Indeed, the name "locust" as applied to this latter insect is entirely erroneous and has led to much confusion. It is better known as the "Dog-day Harvester," and is not known to occur in our prairie provinces. In the adult state this insect is essentially different from the grasshopper in that its

Description and Life History—Control by Poisoning—Cultural Methods.

—By Dr. A. E. Cameron

which is capable of undertaking prolonged migratory flights, it has to be carefully watched. Where no grasshoppers have been observed this year it is more than probable that they will be found next year. Even now the insects have been observed in their migratory flights, winging their way into fresh territories. For instance, in Saskatchewan, the grasshopper plague has been confined in the south-eastern part of the province, to the territory south of Moose Mountain. Recently, however, the grasshoppers were observed to be flying in great numbers to the territory north-west of the mountain, and it will undoubtedly be found that this extension of their activities will be fairly general next year.

The question is often asked what is the reason for a sudden outbreak such as we are now experiencing. The answer, in the case of the grasshoppers, is easy. Two or three dry years following one another appear to provide the insect with the best conditions for egg laying and maturing its broods. Further, the mildness of the recent winters, and last winter especially, means that there is a much smaller percentage of mortality among the eggs of the grasshoppers than occurs in hard winters. The injury, too, caused by their feeding in dry summers is much more accentuated, because the crops are light and do not make such rapid and vigorous growth as when the growing season is furnished with a moderate quantity of rain. These then have been the climatic conditions which we have had in the prairie provinces in late years, and it is on account of the mild winters and the dry summers that the grasshoppers have become a veritable pest, so much so that farmers who had not fought them before, almost gave up their crops to the ravaging host in despair.

Life History of Locusts

Locusts, or "grasshoppers," as they are more generally spoken of, are true biting insects, which feed actively throughout all their stages after hatching from the eggs. The latter enclosed in packets or pods, are deposited freely, chiefly in old, neglected pasture lands, stubble fields, and along road sides, generally in spots where the soil is dry, not too hard, and largely free of vegetation. Egg-laying takes place in late summer and autumn, the young locusts not hatching until about May of the following year.

In early life these insects have no

The crops attacked by these insects are oats, barley, timothy, rye, wheat, buck-wheat, corn, turnip, rape, clover, potato, cabbage, onion, bean, carrot, etc. In the province of British Columbia, in some years, serious injury is effected to native grasses on range land.

Poisoned Bran Mash

The most effective measure of control in the campaign against the grasshoppers of the present year has been poisoned bait broadcasted over the infested fields. It is made up as follows:

Bran	20	pounds
Paris green or white arsenic	1	pound
Molasses	2	quarts
Oranges or lemons	3	fruits
Water	2 to 2½	gallons

In preparing this bran mash, the bran and Paris green, or white arsenic, are mixed thoroughly in a wash tub while dry. The juice of the oranges or lemons



Grasshopper Damage to Summer-fallowed Field. A strip of the wheat field bordering on the road allowance was practically eaten bare by hoppers. Photographed at Outlook, Sask.

mouth-parts are adapted for sucking plant juices, whereas the true grasshopper, or locust, is a biting insect.

In the latter years of the nineteenth century, and again in the early years of the present century, a grasshopper, known as the Rocky Mountain Locust visited our mid-western plains in great armies, leaving devastation in its tracks. This insect migrated from its home in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains and, when its food supply gave out there, it undertook extensive migratory flights, spreading out in a general southerly direction. In about two years' time it would thus migrate from its permanent home and breeding-place through the western plains until it reached the Missouri River, whence, following the river valley, it would proceed as far south as Texas. So important did this insect become that the United States government appointed a scientific commission to investigate its habits, and the findings of the commission were embodied in two large reports. It is probable that no other insect has had so much written about its life history and habits as this one.

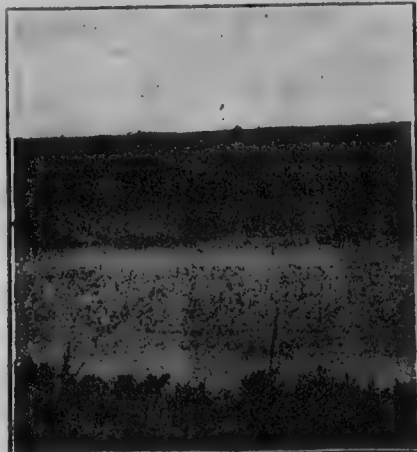
Only Locally-bred Locusts Appeared

In the present outbreak the Rocky Mountain locust has not appeared. So far as we have been able to determine, the locusts that have been doing the damage are all locally bred, including as they do, the Clear-winged Locust, the Two-lined Locust, the Lesser Migratory Locust, Packard's Locust, and a few others that were not so numerous. In some localities the Clear-winged Locust has been most abundant, especially in some of the southern districts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The Lesser Migratory Locust, however, has been very numerous in other places, and as this is an insect



Emptying a Hopperdoser of Dead Hoppers. The catch included the two sackfuls of dead grasshoppers.

wings, and their chief habits are eating and growing. As they develop, they cast off their skins from time to time until after the fifth moult, when they have fully-developed wings. After becoming fully grown, which is generally in the latter half of June and early July, their feeding habits are less active, and their attention is directed more towards mating and egg-laying.



Grasshoppers Traversing Road Allowance. The insects are represented by the black spots on the road. Photographed at Carnduff, Sask.

is squeezed into the water, and to this is also added the pulp and peel, after cutting it into fine bits. The molasses should then be added, and, when dissolved, the mixture should be poured on to the dry bran and poison, stirring the whole constantly so as to dampen the bran thoroughly. A simple way of cutting up the peel is to run the same through a meat chopper.

If a large quantity of the bait is required the bran may be simply placed on a cement floor and the Paris green mixed in by means of an ordinary garden hoe, after which the fluids may be added and the whole kept constantly stirred by the hoe until all the bran is thoroughly dampened. Any vessel or floor used in mixing the formula should be thoroughly cleaned afterwards in order to prevent all possible danger of poisoning livestock.

Twenty pounds of this poisoned bait are sufficient to treat five acres of growing crop. It is not necessary that the mixture be applied to all of the land, but by scattering it thinly here and there throughout the fields, sufficient of the bait will be distributed to attract the locusts from considerable distances. The best results in destroying these insects are obtained before they reach the winged state, namely, when they are in the hopping stage, and in size from about one-quarter to one-half an inch in length.

The poisoned bait should be broadcasted in the infested areas early in the morning, about the time the insects are beginning to move about after their night's rest. In treating large areas it is of the utmost importance that farmers in the infested districts co-operate and apply the mixture all at the same time.

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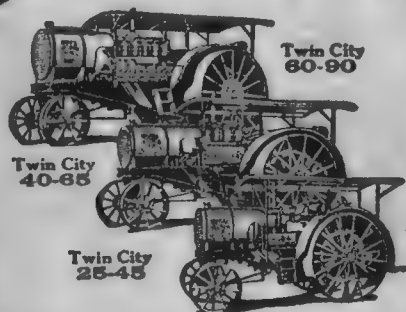


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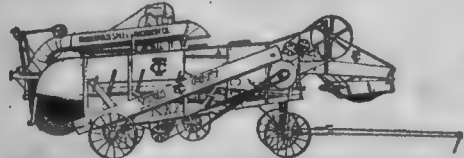
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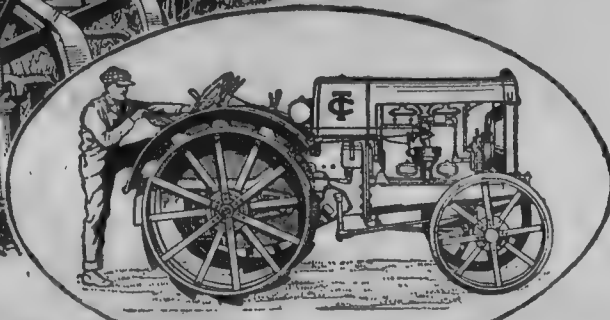
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

ture devised by Mr. Criddle of Trees bank and named after him, has been of much value in controlling outbreaks of injurious locusts. It has an added recommendation in view of the present high cost of bran in that it is cheap. It is made by adding one pound of Paris green, or white arsenic, and one pound of salt to 15 gallons, by measure, of fresh horse droppings. Sufficient water should be added to the droppings to make a moist, but not sloppy mash, and the Paris green and salt then added and thoroughly mixed by means of a fork or rake. The mixture may be scattered lightly from a low barrel, box or tub, by means of a trowel or shingle, in the infested fields, chiefly where the insects are feeding.

The Value of Co-operation

It cannot be too thoroughly emphasized that, in order to cope successfully with an outbreak of the extent we have



Female Grasshopper Depositing Eggs

experienced this summer, the farmers in the infested areas must organize and co-operate in order to fight the pest. In Saskatchewan, this summer, several municipalities, such as that at Outlook, Tugaskie, and Eyebrow surmounted the difficulty by treating the large infested districts by having a community mixing centre where the farmers called and took away sufficient of the poison bait to meet their needs. In this way millions of grasshoppers were poisoned and thousands of bushels of wheat saved. In many districts, however, only a few farmers took up the fight and carried it out. In these cases the crops of many were saved or partially saved, whereas their more neglectful neighbors have suffered serious losses. After the provincial government decided to distribute, free of charge, the Paris green, or white arsenic, much more effective work was accomplished. The municipalities affected undertook, in view of the government's offer, to furnish the other ingredients of the mixture, and after this system began to operate, very good results were obtained. Next year, we hope to have a more thorough organization at work, now that the farmers realize what is the extent of the damage that can be done by grasshoppers.

The Hopperdozer

Some excellent results were obtained by the use of the hopperdozer contrivance in those districts where the ingredients of the poison bait were not at first readily available. Hopperdozers



Pods Containing Eggs

On the right the casing is broken away to show the eggs.

are made of sheet iron, generally 16 feet long, although they may be shorter; they are particularly useful in destroying the partly-grown insects. The essential of a hopperdozer is a rather broad, shallow pan containing water, with a little kerosene floating on its surface. This device is provided with screens or shields on the side and back in order to prevent many of the insects from flying or hopping over the machine while in operation. The sheet iron, or heavy tin pans should be about four inches deep, some two feet wide and from four to fourteen or eighteen feet long. In the case of the larger ones water-tight compartments should be inserted every two feet or so, otherwise, the water and kerosene will accumulate at one end or spill, and the effectiveness of the device be greatly lessened. There should be at

the back a light canvas, or oilcloth, shield two or three feet high and held in place by braces. Runners are provided at each end, and in the case of the larger hopperdozers, several in between, the height of these varying from two to eight or ten inches, according to the crop to be protected and the age of the insects to be captured. The oil quickly kills the pests, and the collected grasshoppers should be removed as soon as the pans are well filled and more kerosene and water added if necessary.

Some of the grasshoppers which strike the film of oil are often found to jump out of the pans again but once they have touched the oil they soon die.

When wanted for use a little water is placed in the pan and also thrown against the canvas-covered back if canvas is used. This back is then drenched with kerosene, and about two quarts of oil are poured on the water in the pan. The machine to which two horses are attached, one at either end, is driven back and forth over fields of young grain that are being eaten, and bushels of the insects are killed in this way. The work is best done when the day is bright and warm, and before the insects reach full size.

Fall Measures of Control

Old pasture land, or other areas known to attract locusts for the purpose of egg-laying should be plowed to a depth of at least six inches after the eggs have been deposited. Egg-laying takes place in late summer and early autumn, and the plowing, therefore, should be done in late autumn or in spring, before May of the following year, in order that as many eggs as possible will be buried deeply, thus preventing the young escaping to the surface. If the plowing is done in spring, it is wise to follow this immediately by harrowing. Shallow plowing, which would undoubtedly break up many of the egg pods, would not, however, be thorough enough, so it is not to be recommended.

Moisture Requirements

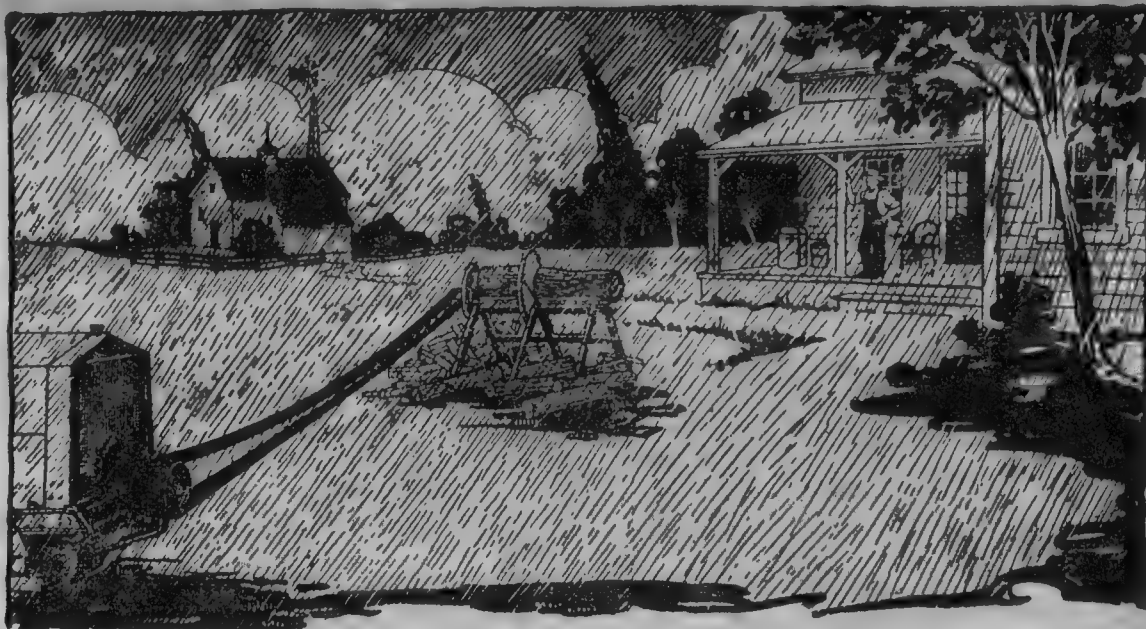
Experiments dealing with the water requirements of crops including wheat, oats, barley, corn, peas, fall rye, timothy alfalfa, sweet clover, brome grass and western rye grass, are in progress at the Olds, Alta., school of agriculture. The experiments are in charge of E. S. Hopkins, B.S.A., M.S., who is in charge of soil investigations for the province. An effort is being made to learn which crops are most economical users of water at low soil moisture contents, as well as under optimum soil conditions. Trials are also being made with rich and poor soils and on the effect of additions of manure on the water requirement factors.

It will require several years data to be able to make reliable deductions, but this season's work appears to indicate that the water requirements in this latitude are much lower than that found by investigators in the United States. Moreover, the evaporation figures are much smaller.

Advantages of Fall Plowing

Fall plowing has many advantages. Where there is sufficient moisture, so that a good job can be made, the land is left in much better condition by fall plowing than if the plowing is left until spring or until the next crop discs in on the stubble. It retains the fall moisture better, helps render plant food available, and facilitates the work of getting the crop in the following spring.

Fall plowing is also recommended in combatting many of the most destructive insect pests. Deep fall plowing is the best method to adopt in fighting cutworms. Many wire worms are also destroyed by fall plowing. The grasshopper pest, which proved to be so serious in many sections this year, can also be combatted by fall plowing. Many eggs are deposited in stubble land, and if these are buried deeply by fall plowing, the young hoppers find it impossible to reach the surface after hatching out the following year. The western wheat-stem saw-fly deposits its eggs on growing plants. Later in the season they work their way downwards, eating the inner tissues of the stems as they go. They reach the roots about the first of August, cut the stems through level with the ground, and then after lining and filling the stub, re-



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EASTERN BRANCHES — HAMILTON, LONDON, OTTAWA, ONT., MONTREAL, QUEBEC, QUE., ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Grain Growers' Guide

main in it until the following season, when they emerge as flies. Fall or spring plowing, by which the infested stubble is turned down not less than five inches deep, is the method most highly recommended for destroying them. The Hessian fly is also best combatted by plowing under all infested stubble land not less than five inches deep, either in the fall or before the middle of May of the following year. This is the best of all remedies and will, if carefully done, practically check every attack.

Russian Thistle

Russian thistle, which is so thoroughly established in some parts of Western Canada, especially in the drier areas, is reported to be spreading fast in Manitoba, being now thickly distributed in the southwestern part of the province. It is an annual plant, distinguished by soft, dark green foliage and yellow or grayish stems with pronounced red stripes running lengthwise. With its low, bushy growth, it does not develop seriously in heavy grain crops, but in a dry year it flourishes vigorously, being very drought-resistant. It also comes on rapidly, if not controlled, after the grain crop is removed. When the first frost comes, it breaks off at the surface of the ground and rolls over the land scattering its seeds as it goes. Like other tumbling plants, it piles up against fences, and holds soil that is drifting. In Southern Alberta there are places where it has caused piles of drifting soil which completely cover the fences.

The weakness of this weed is its lateness in ripening seed. The disc following the binder when cutting will destroy a large number of the plants, as it is just beginning to flower when harvest commences. Early skim plowing will bury it before it has ripened any quantity of seed. Immediate action will clean up many of the patches that have grown this year, and if cut or burned or plowed under at once, they would do much less harm than otherwise. The damage occurs when the plants are allowed to break off and roll about the country. The value of vigorous cultivation right after harvest cannot be over-estimated.

A Stockman's Rotation

Q.—My farm is largely a livestock proposition and I want to adopt a rotation that will furnish sufficient pasture and winter feed. Corn does fairly well here and alfalfa can also be grown. What rotation would you suggest?—G. A. McN., Central, Sask.

A.—The following six-year rotation would meet your requirements: Oats, seeded down with a mixture of alfalfa four pounds, red clover four pounds, and western rye grass eight pounds. The following year take a crop of hay or two if the season is favorable. The third year pasture the land. During the winter top dress with manure and the following spring pasture again until about July 1. Then break the sod up and treat as a partial summerfallow for the balance of the season. In this way considerable moisture can be stored. Plant to corn the fifth year and follow this with wheat. This rotation, oats seeded down, hay, pasture, pasture broken up, corn and wheat makes a good stockman's rotation where corn and the hay mixture can be depended upon.

Control of Sawflies

The western wheat-stem sawfly originally lived in native grasses. From these it spread to small grains such as wheat, rye and barley. The sawfly, when mature, is a slender bodied, four-winged fly, with two or more yellow bands on its body. It is found from about June 10 to the first week in July and may be recognized from other flies by its habit of resting head downwards upon the stem of cereals and other plants. Eggs are deposited with in the stems of wheat, rye and barley. In a short time these eggs hatch into small yellowish-white grubs which commence to feed above the topmost joint and burrow downwards until they reach the base of the plant. This hollowing out of the stem throughout its entire length is characteristic of the insect. They usually reach the base by August 1, and at this time are almost half an inch in length. The grub then cuts the stem through by gnawing a ring around

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inside, plugs up the stem and remains hidden within until June of the following year when it turns to the adult stage.

The wheat-stem fly winters in the stubble of last season's crop; it flies from there to the new crop, usually laying its first eggs upon the plants closest to its last season's breeding ground. It may then move into the crop but as far more eggs are deposited on the first plants reached, the edges of fields are usually more severely infested than are the centres.

Remedies. Plow all infested land between August 1 and June 10 of the following year and not less than five inches in depth. Turn the furrows so that the stubs in which the grubs occur are upside down. The packing of loose spring ploughing is also advisable.

When it is impossible to plow the entire field turn down as much as possible along the edges where injury was worst. When the injury promises to be very bad oats may be grown as they are immune to the insect. Winter rye, on account of its earliness, is also apt to suffer far less than wheat or spring rye.

Burning stubble, discing or cultivating does not kill the grubs.

Kernels

When a catch of alfalfa has been secured with a nurse, crop care should be taken that the young plants are not smothered out by leaving the stubs standing too long on the field.

Watch the fall rye this winter and see that it has proper protection. Where the land is high and the snow usually drifts off the land, a thin top dressing of straw will help hold the snow.

To destroy wild oats shallow plow second-year wheat stubble and oat and barley stubble and if ground is moist shallow plow first-year wheat stubble. If pressed for time double disc instead of plow.

Harrow or firm the soil immediately after plowing on all except tight clay soils that bake, or on very grassy land where drying-out of the furrow slice is desired. Harrowing after plowing should be regarded as an essential practice where moisture conservation is desired. Firing the soil is also necessary if it has been plowed more than three inches deep.—Prof. Bracken.

Some farmers are growing a few acres of field peas and getting good returns. The high prices ruling make them a very profitable crop where they can be successfully grown. A farm survey, conducted in one of the irrigated districts in Montana, showed that they were the most profitable cash crop grown. Reports have come to hand of farmers who have grown as much as 50 acres with gratifying results.

The provincial committee on soil experiments in Alberta states that there are districts where it has been found necessary to summerfallow every other year. Where the precipitation is lightest experience has taught that crops generally fail on all but summerfallowed land or new breaking. Whether such frequent fallowing is advisable can only be decided by the individual and in relation to his own land.

The first essential of a well-worked summerfallow on the open prairie is deep plowing. But if weed seeds remain ungerminated in the surface soil deep plowing puts them into cold storage, and when brought to the surface subsequently they will grow. As many as possible of the weed seeds near the surface should, therefore, be germinated before the plowing is done. To do this the land must be shallow cultivated, either in the fall or spring, but preferably in the fall. The discing will also help to conserve the fall rains and the moisture thus stored in the soil will be all needed.

A partly baled stack will often be wet by rain to a depth of several inches, making it necessary to throw off the wet hay or else wait until it is dried out, entailing considerable delay to the baling crew. It is a good practice to have a large canvas to throw over the top of the stack in such emergencies. As soon as the rain ceases the canvas may be removed and the press started, and thus no unnecessary time will be lost.

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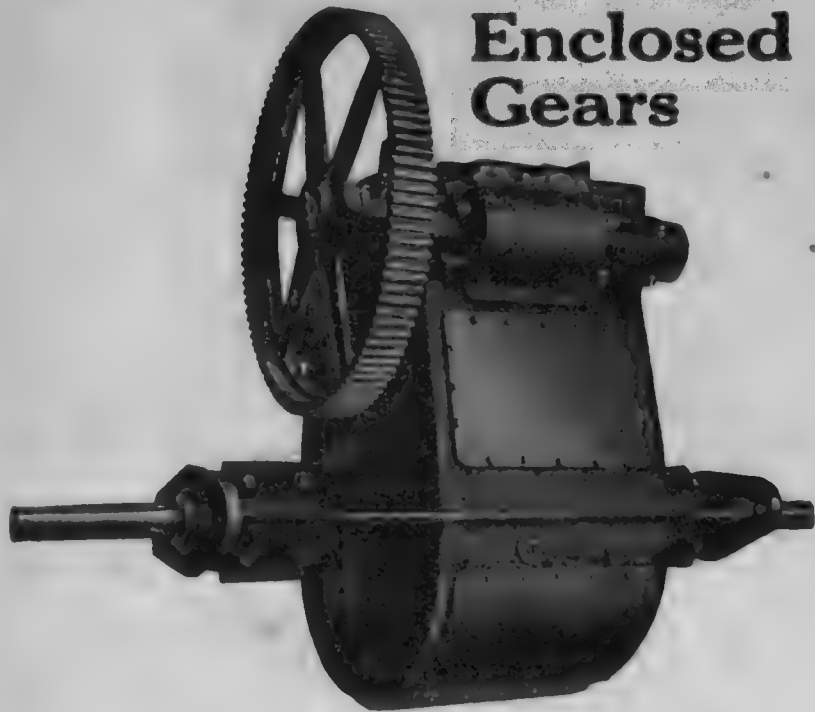
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Clover Experiments on the College Farm, Edmonton. On the left, Late Swedish Red Clover; on the extreme right, Alsike.

Experiments at Edmonton

Continued from Page 8

strains of red clover, alsike and white clover, with the view to obtaining hardy strains that will produce satisfactory quantities of both hay and seed. The most outstanding result of this experimental work is the showing made by a late Swedish red clover. This strain promises to be infinitely better than any other red clover in sight. It has proved to be perfectly hardy in row and field. One of the peculiarities of it is that it seems to be a thoroughly persistent perennial. In some rows it has been prevented from dropping seed for five years now. According to all the rules of the game it should have died after the second year, but it still makes a good showing. It has been multiplied until some seed will be ready for distribution next spring. The late Swedish clover will be recommended for planting in the foothills country generally.

Success With Alfalfa

Signal success has attended the growing of alfalfa on the University farm. Concerning it Professor Cutler said, "Moisture is the determining factor with alfalfa. It is not a dry land crop, as is popularly supposed. In dry districts it is in reality an irrigation crop. However, we can grow the crop here all right; one of our plots has been down since 1915, and it has given a good crop every year. This year from new seeding we grew eight tons of green fodder, from June 1 to August 20."

The cutting down of the alfalfa the first year is not generally recommended, but with this plot it was necessary on account of the high growth. Grimm is looked upon as the old reliable. The difficulty found with it is that it has not been very productive of seed. Some 40 different strains have been selected out, and an endeavor is being made to isolate a strain that will produce seed freely as well as hay.

Sweet clover is a splendid success, but is not necessary in the district. Not being as nice a crop to handle as alfalfa, and with the possibilities of growing other clover, it is hardly likely to become a standby for the farmers around Edmonton. It showed up its value as a drought resister this year when there was a shortage of moisture, it came on and beat all the other hay crops in general production.

Hay and Pasture Crops

In the Edmonton district timothy is the standard hay crop. Meadow fescue and western rye grass are also grown, while for pasture red top and Kentucky blue grass take the lead. Brome is hard to control be-

cause of the fact that the rainfall is so favorable. The distribution of rainfall differs from that of the open plains, in that more rain falls in July and August, and it is therefore hard to control the creeping-rooted grasses. Professor Cutler believes that brome has a place in dry districts. In the experimental plots brome grass and western rye grass showed their inherent drought-resistance by standing up well in this exceptionally dry season.

Some experiments are under way in an endeavor to find if a nurse crop for timothy can be used with profit. This point involves several considerations. It must be ascertained which of the cereal crops is the best nurse crop; whether the greatest success is obtained by using the nurse crop as a green hay crop or for grain; the best rate at which to seed the nurse crop and the proper rate of seeding for the timothy.

The difficulty with growing timothy is that it gets so rooty at the end of the second year that it chokes itself out. Sowings at different rates, from four to 16 pounds per acre, are being made to offer facilities for studying this problem.

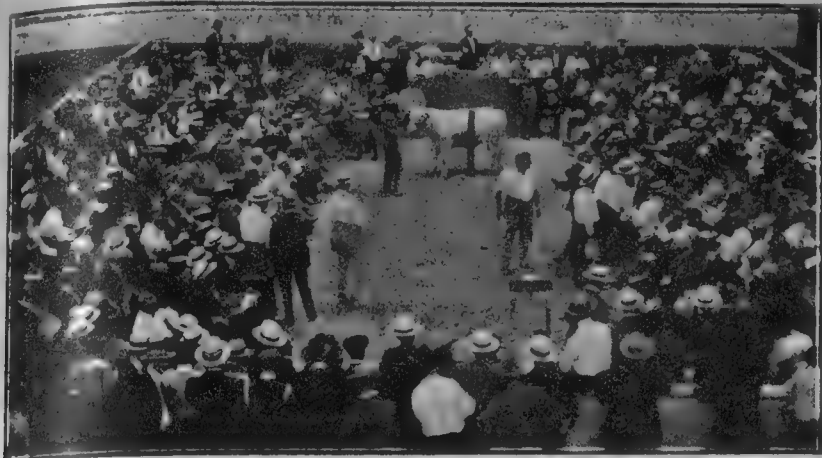
The problem of seed hulling in timothy is one that is demanding attention in connection with the timothy seed business. Timothy in the district hulls badly, and farmers are losing rather heavily on account of the fact that the trade calls for a seed that has retained its hull. It has been found that seed that has lost its hull does not seem to possess quite as much vitality as seed that has retained its hull. Professor Cutler is giving this question a thorough study to find the cause of hulling; whether it is hereditary, due to large seed, or because it is not being handled properly. Improvement work is being conducted to secure strains for high production of seed as well as for increased pasture and hay production.

Corn was a splendid crop last year. Experiments are under way to find out

how best to grow it. Up to the present hills seems to be beating out the rows, even when they are cultivated one way and treated as rows. As yet, not much is being given out concerning corn. Some strains of North-western Dent seem to be better than others under the conditions that obtain at Edmonton. However, the livestock farmers of the section are not dependent on corn for filling their silos. Peas and oats can be utilized for this purpose with no fear, either of the amount of feed raised or the value of the product from a feeding standpoint.



Black Currants in the College Fruit Garden, Edmonton.



Ring Scene, Carpenter and Ross' Shorthorn Sale, Union Stockyards, Chicago, June, 1919.

Minnesota State Fair

Good Attendance of Farmers—Livestock Good in Quality but Short in Numbers—By The Guide's Field Representative

THE Minnesota State Fair and Victory Exposition held at Hamline, from August 30 to September 6, was hardly up to the general standard of some of the state fairs attended during the previous four weeks. There was a considerable falling off in numbers but in a great many cases the quality of the stock was high, especially in the milking breeds. One got the impression that the fair at Hamline was more confined to its own state than the majority of the fairs preceding it. There was a good attendance of farmers, and what was particularly noticeable was the fact that they paid special attention to everything pertaining to good stock and the judging of good stock. Again it has to be remembered that this is practically a young state in the purebred livestock category, with the development of the industry with the consequent desire for good and better stock was well illustrated in the flocks and herds which went to make up the Minnesota State Fair.

The Percherons

As far as the draft horse classes at Hamline are concerned the Percherons again outnumbered the other breeds, and attracted and deserved the most attention.

The Hurderoft Farm stud, which had done fairly well at Iowa the previous week, came on to its home fair, and the futurity winner at Iowa, belonging to this stud, again easily annexed the female championship here.

This great yearling filly, Gloriana, is a splendidly-proportioned female, carrying an abundance of size, while she walks and trots most acceptably. The colt Kollacia Jr., which was second in the male futurity at Iowa, easily won his class here. He has also good size and is well knit together and attractive. The other Hurderoft entries were well up in the classes, although the drafty Blonda, in the aged mare class, second at Iowa, had to go down a further place at Hamline. Pilot, owned by Graham, which won the stallion championship, is a heavily-built quality horse with lots of good, hard bone and broad feet.

The Clydesdales

Six lots from Minnesota, one from Iowa and one from Wisconsin made up the Clydesdale exhibit. J. R. Campbell, of Minnesota, won the stallion

championship on Carolus, and Tice, the female championship with Bonita. The Tice entries had exhibited at Iowa the previous week, where they were well up in the prize money, and they repeated this performance at Hamline.

The Belgian and Shire exhibits were small but fairly good. Alex. Galbraith, of Edmonton, Alta., judged the Percheron and Clydesdale classes. The awards in full are as follows:—

Percherons

Exhibitors: G. G. Corey and Sons, Finch Stock Farm, Christopher Graham, N. P. Grass, Hurderoft Farm, L. W. Orr, A. A. Ronnenberg, Ralph J. Young, Minnesota; H. J. Luther, Wisconsin.

Stallions, 4 years or over: 1, Pilot, Graham; 2, Montieur, Orr; 3, Le Rouque, Finch. Stallion, 3 years under 4: 1, Lou X, Hurderoft Farm; 2, Quorum, Ronnenberg; 3, Villars, Grass; 4, Fairfield Calypso, Graham; 5, Joy, Finch; 6, Napoleon 2nd, Finch. Stallion, 2 years under 3: 1, Kolkot, Hurderoft; 2, Reim, Finch; 3, Hercules, Hurderoft; 4, Regent, Corey; 5, Jauranus, Finch. Stallion, 1 year or under 2: 1, Kollacia Jr., Hurderoft; 2, Lindee, Finch; 3, Mark Colon, Luther. Stallion foal: 1, Kollacia 2nd, Hurderoft; 2, unnamed, Graham; 3, unnamed, Finch.

Mare and foal, mare to count 50 per cent., foal 50 per cent: 1, Octavia, Graham; 2, Olivette, Graham; 3, Blonda, Hurderoft; 4, Crickette, Finch. Mare 4 years or over: 1, Lea, Graham; 2, Blonda, Hurderoft; 3, Bada, Hurderoft; 4, Bird, Finch; 5, Mariah, Hurderoft. Mare, 3 years under 4: 1, Catorah, Finch. Filly, 2 years under 3: 1, Herbertine, Hurderoft; 2, Fairfield Jennie, Graham; 3, Kollahl 2nd, Hurderoft; 4, Kordella, Hurderoft. Filly, 1 year, under 2: 1, Gloriana, Hurderoft; 2, Fairfield Lady, Graham; 3, Fairfield Lady Brilliant, Graham. Filly foal: 1, unnamed, Graham.

Champion stallion: Pilot, Graham; reserve, Kolkot, Hurderoft. Champion mare: Gloriana, Hurderoft; reserve, Lea, Graham. Get of stallion: 1, Hurderoft on get of Kollacia; 2, Graham on get of Interpret. Produce of mare: 1, Graham on Kollacia; 2, Hurderoft on produce of Hector; 3, Corey on produce of Cocotte. Breeder's group: 1, Hurderoft; 2, Graham.

Percheron Futurity

Stallion: 1, Kollacia Jr., Hurderoft; 2, Lindee, Finch; 3, Mark Colon, Luther. Filly: 1, Gloriana, Hurderoft; 2, Fairfield Lady, Graham; 3, Fairfield Lady Brilliant, Graham.

Clydesdales

Exhibitors: J. R. Campbell, Finch Stock Farm, George Lang, Neldner Bros., J. D. Slater, T. B. Taylor, Minnesota; Eben A. Jones, Wisconsin; L. C. Tice, Iowa.

Stallion, 4 years or over: 1, Carolus, Campbell. Mare, 3 years and under 4: 3, Charter Oak, Finch; 4, W. J. Bryan, Jones; 5, Baroness, Neldner Bros.; 6, Duke of Clyde, Neldner Bros. Stallion, 3 years and under 4: 1, Camp Grigg, Campbell. Stallion, 2 years or under 3: 1, Ingomar, Campbell; 2, Sultan's Pride, Tice. Stallion



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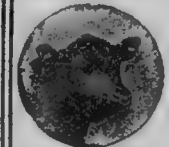
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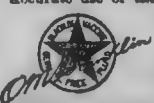
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Mare and foal, mare to count 50 per cent, foal 50 per cent. 1, Lady, Slater; 2, Grove Girl, Jones; 3, Silver Bell, Jones; 4, Pride of Kolmar, Campbell; Mare, 4 years or over: 1, Grove Girl, Jones; 2, Lady, Slater; 3, Queen Alice, Tice; 4, Silver Bell, Jones; 5, Pride of Kolmar 2nd, Campbell; Mare, 3 years and under 4: 1, Ponta, Tice; 2, Rhythwood, Mald 2nd, Jones; 3, Carolla, Campbell; 4, Tichone, Sully; 5, Merry Queen, Taylor; Filly, 2 years and under 3: 1, Sultan's Queen, Tice; 2, Graceful Lois, Campbell; 3, Bay Blossy, Jones; 4, Gipsy Queen, Jones; Filly, 1 year and under 2: 1, Aloha, Campbell; 2, Delightful May, Tice; 3, Princess, Queen, Taylor; 4, Princess, Taylor; 5, Criterion Dolly, Jones; Filly, foal: 1, unnamed, Slater; 2, Jennie, Pride Jones; 3, Nellie Barbine, Lang; 4, unnamed, Campbell.

Champion stallion: Carolus, Campbell; reserve, Ingomar; Champion mare: Bonita, Tice.

Get of stallion: 1, Langwater Sultan, Tice; 2, Carolus, Campbell; 3, W. J. Bryan, Jones. Produce of mare: 1, Lady Cairn, Campbell; 2, Della Girl, Tice; 3, Lady May, Jones. Breeders' group: 1, Tice; 2, Campbell; 3, Jones.

Belgium

Exhibitors: Finch Stock Farm, A. F. Noltimer, Valentine Shay, Minnesota; Judge, J. S. Montgomery.

Stallion, 4 years or over: 1, Bismark, Finch; 2, Osanan, Noltimer; 3, Ulric, Shay; Stallion, 2 years or under 3: 1, Major B, Finch Stock Farm; 2, Radiuse De Chatoen, Finch; 3, Red Bruno, Finch; 4, Pupiters Marquis, Finch. Stallion, 1 year and under 2: 1, Fargo Thumper, Finch; 2, Boniface, Noltimer; 3, Fargo Hero, Finch Stock Farm.

Mare and foal: 1, Jupiter's Bella, Noltimer; Mare, 4 years or over: Jupiter's Bella, Noltimer; Mare, 3 years and under 4: 1, Selma, Noltimer; Filly, 1 year and under 2: Fargo's Queen, Finch; Filly, foal: 1, No. 123, Noltimer.

Champion stallion: 1, Fargo Thumper, Finch; 2, Bismark, Finch; Champion mare: 1, Fargo's Queen, Finch; reserve, No. 123, Noltimer.

Get of stallion: 1, Bruno D. Aitchard, Finch. Produce of mare: 1, Finch Stock Farm.

Specials

Senior champion stallion, 3 years or over: 1, Bismark, Finch; reserve, Osanan, Noltimer. Junior champion stallion under 3 years: Fargo Thumper, Finch; reserve, Boniface, Noltimer. Senior champion mare, 3 years or over: Jupiter's Bella, Noltimer; reserve, Selma, Noltimer. Junior champion mare, under 3 years: 1, Fargo's Queen, Finch; reserve, No. 123, Noltimer. Grand champion stallion: Fargo Thumper, Finch; reserve, Bismark, Finch. Grand champion mare: Fargo's Queen, Finch; reserve, Noltimer. Five stallions property of one exhibitor: Bismark, Radiuse De Chatoen, Jupiter's Marquis, Red Bruno, Major B, Finch. Three mares, property of one exhibitor: Jupiter's Bella, Selma, Noltimer.

Shorthorns

The Shorthorn show was fairly good, but the numbers were small and we are informed that individual exhibits did not quite come up to their high standard of former years. In the younger classes, however, the entries of the Minnesota herds of S. G. Eliason and Leslie Smith and Sons, were up to a high standard and provided splendid competition. There were a couple of fine herds of milking Shorthorns which attracted a great deal of attention. Exhibitors and awards in full follow:—

Exhibitors: J. W. Dugan and Sons, Herkelman; Iowa; S. G. Eliason, Leslie Smith and Sons, Chas. H. Utley, Minnesota; A. E. Finnes, Eben E. Jones, Wisconsin; Judge, T. G. Paterson.

Bull, 3 years and over: 1, Admiral Cumberland, Jones; Bull, 2 years and under 3: 1, Sultan Model, Herkelman; Bull, senior yearling: 1, Hillshade Sultan, Jones; 2, Hillshade Duke, Jones; 3, Hillshade Prince, Jones; Bull, junior yearling: 1, Superb Sovereign, Eliason; 2, The Challenger, Smith; 3, Cumberland Choice, Herkelman; Bull, senior calf: 1, Diamond Standard, Herkelman; 2, Premier Archer, Eliason; 3, Broadbooks Choice, Dugan; Bull, junior calf: 1, British Lex, Smith; 2, Duke Cumberland, Eliason; 3, Morning Cup, Smith; 4, Archer Cup, Smith; 5, Cumberland's Choice 2nd, Herkelman; 6, Hillshade Crown, Jones; 7, Gainsford Clipper, Dugan.

Cow, 3 years or over: 1, Cumberland's Marvel, Jones; Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Queen of Western, Dugan; 2, Clover Queen Smith; 3, Emma 30, Jones; 4, Noah Lady 2nd, Dugan; 5, Gainsford's Beauty, Dugan; 6, Hillshade Queen, Jones; Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Simplicity 9th, Eliason; 2, Village Beauty 4th, Herkelman; 3, Lady Clara 14th, Eliason; 4, Royal Ruby, Smith; 5, Superb Mina, Eliason; 6, Lady Cumberland 2nd, Herkelman; 7, Lois Marquis, Dugan; Heifer, senior calf: 1, Vortine, Smith; 2, Lady Clara 16th, Eliason; 3, Liberty Bell 4th, Finnes; 4, Hillshade Princess, Jones; 5, Daisy Lass 4th, Eliason; 6, Miss May 8th, Eliason; 7, Augusta 103rd, Herkelman; Heifer, junior calf: 1, Matilda of M. L., Smith; 2, Cumberland's Flower, Herkelman; 3, Hillshade Primrose, Jones.

Senior champion bull: Sultan Model, Herkelman; Junior and grand champion bull: Superb Sovereign, Eliason; Senior

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champion cow: Cumberland's Marvel Jones, Junior and grand champion cow: Simplicity 9th, Ellason.

Young herds: 1, Ellason; 2, Smith; 3, Herkelman; 4, Dugan. Calf herd: 1, Smith; 2, Ellason; 3, Herkelman; 4, Jones; 5, Dugan. Get of bull: 1, Superb, Ellason; 2, Royal Cup, Smith; 3, True Cumberland, Herkelman; 4, Jones; 5, Dugan. Produce of cow: 1, Imp, Beaufort Daisy, Herkelman; 2, Jones; 3, Dugan; 4, Buttercup 4th, Smith.

Herefords

The Hereford show at Hamline was the best ever held at this state fair, and indications point to the fact that the Whiteface is rapidly becoming very popular throughout Minnesota.

Several good herds which had come together at Iowa the previous week again tried out conclusions here. Exhibitors and awards in full are as follows:—

Exhibitors: E. M. Cassady and Sons, Iowa; Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Ferguson Bros., O. W. Healy and Sons, C. M. La Due, W. H. Phipps, L. E. Potter and Son, C. P. Sorenson, Minnesota; J. C. Robinson, Wisconsin; Walter L. Yost, Missouri; Judge, C. A. Tow.

Bull, 3 years and over: 1, Braemore, Yost; 2, Beau Welcome, Robinson; 3, Rupert Improver, Phipps; 4, Brilliant Boy, LaDue. Bull, 2 years and under 3: 1, Maples Lad 97th, Robinson; 2, Prince Favorite 2nd, Potter; 3, Verna's Disturber, Sorenson; 4, Beau Franklin, Yost; 5, Louis Fairfax Jr., Ferguson. Bull, senior yearling: 1, Beau Graphic, Yost; 2, Generous Rupert, Healey; 3, Maples Lad 17th, Robinson. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Golden Lad 2nd, Cassady; 2, Shamrock, Clinton Falls Nursery; 3, Maples Lad 121st, Robinson; 4, Dictator 16th, Clinton Falls Nursery; 5, Maples Lad 127th, Robinson; 6, Wilson Fairfax, Ferguson; 7, Bonnie Brae 121st, Phipps; 8, Beau Disturber 7th, Sorenson. Bull, senior calf: 1, Model Brae, Yost; 2, Donald Favorite, Potter; 3, Bright Count 2nd, Cassady; 4, Bright Duke, Cassady; 5, Lorain Rupert, Phipps; 6, Armour Fairfax, Ferguson; 7, Beau Rupert, U. of Minn.; 8, Correct Fairfax, Sorenson. Bull, junior calf: 1, Commander Yost; 2, Avalanche, Yost; 3, Clinton Lad 1st, Clinton Falls Nursery; 4, Maples Lad 104th, Robinson; 5, Clinton Lad 2nd, Clinton Falls Nursery; 6, Protector Fairfax, Ferguson.

Cow, 3 years or over: 1, Maple Lass 68th, Robinson; 2, Maple Lass 82, Yost; 3, Lucy Fairfax, Ferguson; 4, Miss Anthony 1st, Potter; 5, Belle H. Sorenson. Cow, 2 years or under 3: 1, Queen Lane, Potter; 2, Lily Stanway, Cassady; 3, Lady Aster, Yost; 4, Bonnie Easter, Yost; 5, Maple Lass, Robinson; 6, Maple Lass 91st, Clinton Falls Nursery; 7, Colorado Girl, Clinton Falls Nursery. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Bonnie Gondola, Yost; 2, Bonnie Blessing 2nd, Yost; 3, Maple Lass 104th, Robinson; 4, Princess H 30th, Ferguson; 5, Miss Honora, Potter; 6, Winning Queen, Potter; 7, Miss Perfection 28th, Clinton Falls Nursery. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Donna Woodford 5th, Yost; 2, Bright Lady 2nd, Cassady; 3, Maple Lass 112th, Robinson; 4, Molly Rupert, Phipps; 5, Miss Improver Brae, Phipps; 6, Helena 10th, Clinton Falls Nursery; 7, Princess A 37th, Ferguson. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Bonnie Doranor, Yost; 2, Maude Stanway, Cassady; 3, Disturber's Pride, Sorenson; 4, Maple Lass 129th, Robinson; 5, Minnie Avondale, Yost; 6, Miss Opal, Potter; 7, Benita 31st, Clinton Falls Nursery; 8, Audry Rupert, Healey; 9, Princess R 24th, Phipps. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Maples Lass 130th, Robinson; 2, Beauty Brae, Yost; 3, Perfection Maid, Cassady; 4, Belle Capitol 4th, Healy; 5, Belle Capitol 2nd, Healy; 6, Gwendolin 39th, Clinton Falls Nursery; 7, Miss Promise 4th, Potter; 8, Elizabeth Fairfax, Ferguson.

Senior and grand champion bull: Braemore, Yost. Junior champion bull: Golden Lad 2nd, Cassady. Senior and grand champion cow: Maple Lass 68th, Robinson. Junior champion cow: Bonnie Gondola, Yost.

Graded herd: 1, Yost; 2, Robinson; 3, Sorenson; 4, Potter; 5, Ferguson. Young herd: 1, Yost; 2, Cassady; 3, Robinson; 4, Potter; 5, Phipps. Calf herd: 1, Yost; 2, Cassady; 3, Potter; 4, Clinton Falls Nursery; 5, Robinson; 6, Phipps. Get of bull: 1, Bonnie Brae 8th, Robinson; 2, Yost; 3, Bright Stanway, Cassady; 4, Prince Donald 2nd, Potter; 5, Prince Rupert 54th, Phipps; 6, Anderson Fairfax, Ferguson. Produce of cow: 1, Yost; 2, Lady Wilton Incomparable, Robinson; 3, Winsome Queen, Potter; 4, Sylvia Donald, Clinton Falls Nursery; 5, Jersey Lady, Sorenson; 6, Miss Improver, Phipps.

Aberdeen-Angus

Five herds of Dobbies made the showing in this class of beef cattle. Two of these were from Minnesota, two from Iowa, and one from North Dakota. The Escher and Ryan herd had fully the best of matters all through.

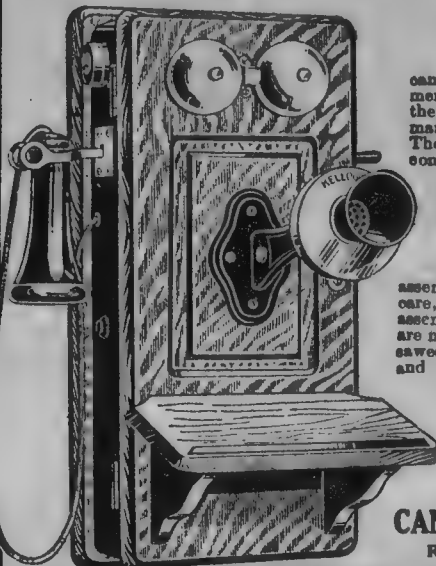
Exhibitors: Campbell Bros., M. C. Willford, Minnesota; Escher and Ryan, Carl A. Rosefeld, Iowa; Hartley Stock Farm, North Dakota. Judge, Stanley R. Pierce. Aged bull: 1, Blackbird Erin M. Willford. Bull, 2 years or under 3: 1, Bar Marshall, Escher and Ryan; 2, Faultless Pass, Rosenfeld; 3, Black Marshall 2nd, Escher and Ryan. Bull, senior yearling: 1, Blackbird Perfect of Page, Hartley Stock Farm; 2, Blackcap Clipper 2nd, Rosenfeld. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Prince Marshall, Escher and Ryan; 2, Canton Perfection 2nd, Willford. Bull, senior calf: 1, Blackcap Brave of Page, Hartley Stock Farm; 2, King Commander, Escher and Ryan; 3, Hyland Orion, Campbell Bros.

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4. Canton Prolate, Wilford. Bull Junior calf: 1. Blackcap Revolution, Escher and Ryan.

Cow, 3 years or over: 1. Erica McHenry 30th, Escher and Ryan; 2. Blackbird Gift 13th, Escher and Ryan; 3. Blackcap McHenry 131st, Escher and Ryan; 4. Queen of Harmony, Wilford; 5. Queen of Harvest, Rosenfeld; 6. Canton Pocahontas 2nd, Wilford. Cow, 2 years and under 3: 1. Pride Perfection, Escher and Ryan; 2. Blackcap of Rosenfeld, Rosenfeld; 3. Blackcap Lassie 13th, Escher and Ryan; 4. Black Vinnie 3rd, Campbell Bros.; 5. Canton Petunia, Wilford. Heifer, senior yearling: 1. Edella of Page, Hartley Stock Farm; 2. Blackcap Bessie of Page, Hartley Stock Farm; 3. Pride Perfection, Escher and Ryan; 4. Queen Quintine of Page, Hartley Stock Farm; 5. Enla Elite, Escher and Ryan; 6. Epic, Rosenfeld; 7. Highland Barbari, Campbell Bros.

Heifer, junior yearling: 1. Elmora, Escher and Ryan; 2. Blackwood Lady of Page, Hartley Stock Farm; 3. Black Lassie of Page, Hartley Stock Farm; 4. Erica Energy, Escher and Ryan; 5. Highland Hope, Campbell Bros.; 6. Canton Porter, Wilford; 7. Highland Barbara, Escher and Ryan. Heifer, senior calf: 1. Pride Perfection 5th, Escher and Ryan; 2. Blackbird Progress 6th, Escher and Ryan; 3. Envia, Rosenfeld; 4. Eye Delight 3rd, Escher and Ryan; 5. Erelite 2nd of Page, Hartley Stock Farm; 6. Highland Camp Duchess, Campbell; 7. Canton Queeneta, Wilford. Heifer, junior calf: 1. Ensign Elaine of Page, Hartley Stock Farm; 2. Pride Perfection 9th, Escher and Ryan; 3. Queen Missie, Escher and Ryan; 4. Canton Pocahontas 1919, Wilford.

Senior and grand champion bull: Bar Marshall, Escher and Ryan. Junior champion bull: Prince Marshall, Escher and Ryan. Senior champion cow: Erica McHenry 30th, Escher and Ryan. Junior and grand champion heifer: Edella of Page, Hartley Stock Farm.

Graded herd: 1. Escher and Ryan; 2. Rosenfeld; 3. Wilford. Young herd: 1. Escher and Ryan; 2. Hartley Stock Farm; 3. Wilford. Calf herd: 1. Escher and Ryan; 2. Hartley Stock Farm; 3. Wilford. Get of bull: 1. Ensign of Glencarnock, Hartley Stock Farm; 2. Earl Marshall, Escher and Ryan; 3. Quinton 6th of Meadow Brook, Campbell Bros.; 4. Protector, Wilford. Produce of cow: 1. Pride McHenry 46th, Escher and Ryan; 2. Canton Pocahontas 2nd, Wilford.

Dairy Cattle

The show of dairy cattle was one of the most pleasing features at Hamline. Some excellent classes came before the judge in both the Holstein and Jersey divisions. The University of Minnesota showed some of the latter breed which came well up in the classes in which they were entered. Ed. C. Lessater, of Fairbairn, Texas, won senior and grand champion female and also the junior championship bull. H. C. Wagner, of Excelsior, Minn., made a fine showing and his junior bull, Rose's Elmhurst Jolly was made senior and grand champion. Dickinson and Son, of Lake Geneva, Wis., and D. G. Maxwell, of Waterloo, Iowa, won the big majority of the ribbons in the Holstein classes. Minnesota was well represented by the Mudcure Farm of Shakopee, and the Ramsay County Home herds. The Guernsey show was made up of seven exhibitors and W. W. Marsh, of Waterloo, Iowa, won both championships in this breed. C. H. Peverell, of Waterloo, Iowa, showed the only herd of Ayrshires on the ground.

Sheep

A highly satisfactory sheep exhibition was made, and although there was not very strong competition in many of the classes some good herds went forward and attracted a great deal of interest. Among the principal winners were Richards and Richards, of Lodi, Wis.; J. P. Anoka, Minn.; and A. W. Arnold, Galesville, Wis.

Swine


Swine were a particularly fine show, the classes, especially in the Duroc-Jerseys and Poland-Chinas being well filled with exhibits of a very high-class order. In the Duroc-Jerseys there were exhibitors from Kentucky, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota. The Coldstream Farms of Lexington, Kentucky, had a fine herd on the grounds and won quite a number of the senior classes as well as the senior and grand champion female sow. C. P. Dexheimer, of Spencer, S.D., won grand championship for boar on his Top Sensation Colonel. The entries from the Minnesota state itself were particularly good in many of these classes. The exhibitors in Poland-Chinas fell a little away in number over the 1918 show, there being only eight herds forward at this show against 13 in 1918. Minnesota was particularly strong in this breed, in fact, the Poland-Chinas were all confined to breeders from the state with only one exception. Critzeck made a first-class showing in the female classes as well as in the junior boars, while the senior and grand champion boar and the junior champion boar went to Wheeler and Son, Kasson, Minn. The senior and grand champion sow and junior champion sow went to Critzeck Bros. The particularly fine showing of 13 Chester White breeders from all over Minnesota, proved of particular interest to the lovers of this breed as the competition was strong and the decisions close. The senior and grand champion boar went to H. A. Darnthal, while the same breeder also won junior championship on boars as well as the junior championship on sows, the senior and grand champion sow going to G. M. Smith, of Minnesota.

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In Livestock Circles

Sale of Shorthorns at Brandon
In a recent letter from J. H. Davidson, Myrtle, Man., secretary of the Manitoba Shorthorn Club, he states that the Western Canada Shorthorn Sale Association purposes holding a show and sale at Brandon, on November 19 and 20. The cattle will be selected where the best ones can be obtained throughout the three provinces, and it will be the endeavor of the Shorthorn Sale Association to make as good a show and sale as they possibly can. The number of animals anticipated to be sold will run around 100. The big majority of these will be females, there being only a few bulls to be sold.

The membership fee of the association is \$5.00 and any of our readers wishing to contribute and become members are requested to get in touch with Mr. Davidson who is also secretary of the Western Canada Shorthorn Sale Association.

Pure-bred Suffolk Rams for Sale
In our issue of September 17 and also in the current issue will be found an advertisement from Jas. D. McGregor, Glenbrook Stock Farms, Brandon, Man., in which he is offering pure-bred and grade sheep for sale, and also a number of pure-bred Suffolk Down rams. These rams are all sired by high-priced imported rams which Mr. McGregor obtained some time ago, and they are a wonderful lot, ready for immediate service. The sire of the majority of the rams to be offered for sale weighs 495 pounds, and this is a criterion that these Suffolk rams will make a splendid cross with grade ewes as their lambs should generally outweigh practically all other breeds. Mr. McGregor is also offering at special prices some 50 head of pure-bred ewes for sale and also 100 high-grade ewes. If any of our readers are in the market for high-class sheep, this is a particularly good opportunity to get same.

Notice to Shorthorn Breeders
Shorthorn breeders should note that after January 1, 1920, animals over five years of age cannot be recorded in the



Cherie.

First Prize Belgian Mare, Iowa State Fair, August, 1919. Owned by C. G. Good, Oregon, Iowa.

Canadian National Livestock Records, and that if calves are not recorded before they are one year old, breeders will have to pay \$10 for the registration of each one of them. The Canadian National Livestock Records put in a strong plea for recording the breeders yearly crop of calves all at the same time, as by doing this the breeder would have certificates for prospective buyers and also would relieve congestion in the National Livestock Records which is particularly busy from the months of December to April inclusive.

Splendid Percheron Show at Ohio State Fair

The Percheron Show at the 1919 Ohio State Fair, says the Breeders' Gazette, set a new high-water mark for attainment for Percheron exhibits at this or any other fair. From Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and from 19 counties within the state of Ohio, came 265 show Percherons mostly made-in-America. The group classes made an especial appeal to breeders, and afforded opportunity to inspect the get of stallions and the produce of mares and to study merit on both performance and individuality.

The awards were made by Prof. J. L. Edmonds, of the University of Illinois, who painstakingly, carefully and satisfactorily made the assignment of places. Our readers will remember that Prof. Edmonds judged the Percherons at Brandon Summer Show this year, where he also did high-class work.

Good Shorthorn Herd Changes Hands

Intimation reached The Guide a few days ago of the sale of the well known Brown herd of Shorthorns to R. A. Wright, of Drinkwater, Sask. Our readers will remember the purchase of this particularly good herd by the late ex-Lieutenant-Governor A. G. Brown, Regina, from Senator W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, Ont. The herd is headed by Escana Favorite, bred by Mitchell Bros., Ont., and purchased from G. W. Gerrie, Bellwood. He is five years old and is by that well-known sire Right Sort, out of Escana Bessie, by Royal Favorite. The deal includes 31 two-year-old heifers and cows, seven yearling heifers, six heifer and seven bull calves. The chief families represented are Clippers, Marr Maids, Duchess of Glosters, Brawith Buds, Broadbooks, Lady Lancasters, Secrets.

Continued on Page 28

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Co-operatively

Get in a car of Lumber direct. It will save you money—a considerable amount on the cost of a house or barn.

Suppose you do not need a whole car. Don't let that prevent you from making use of the farmers' lumber service.

Just go in with your neighbor, or two or three of them, and handle a car together.

It Pays

Other people have proved it by experience.

*Put the above words
on your Bill of Lading
when you ship out
your Car of Grain*

*Then you know
you are going to get
satisfactory handling
and you are sure of
safety*

Co-operative Livestock Shipping

Have you seen the new booklet that tells all about co-operative livestock shipping?

How to form an association and the profits other people have had from it.

If not, send for a copy!

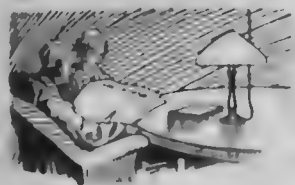
The western superintendent of one of the banks wrote in the other day and asked to have enough copies to send one to every branch of the bank in the West.

As a banker he knew there was money in co-operative livestock shipping for the farmer.

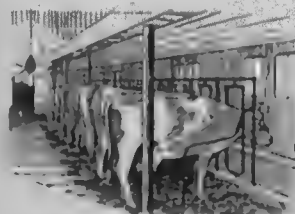
Farmers who have tried it know that too.



The Cheer of Electric Lighting on the Farm



IN THE HOME—Changes dreary winter evenings into hours of pleasure and comfort—plenty of light for reading—study—sewing—writing—playing.



IN THE BARN—Brings safety to your buildings and stock with a convenience easily appreciated by those who have stumbled their way around with the old smoky lantern.

Turn Darkness into Profit

With plenty of light to work by, there are lots of jobs that could be done around the farm to occupy your spare time for profit during the long winter evenings.

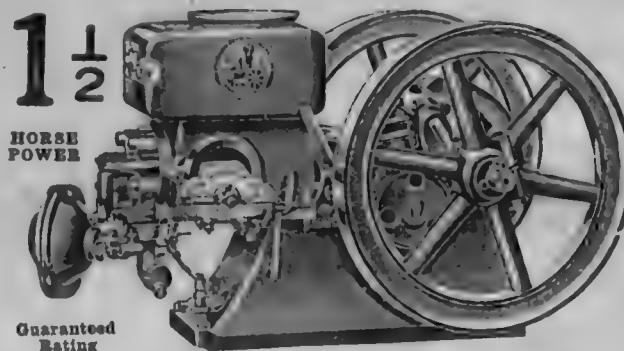
The U.G.G. System Will Show You the Way

It will give you light in abundance, where and when you please. It is a simple system, without complicated parts to get out of order or cause trouble. It is the strongest and longest-lived lighting plant on the market—therefore the cheapest.

Let Us Figure the Cost for You

On a blank sheet of paper draw a diagram of your buildings, giving distances between, that we may figure amount of wire needed. Then designate by an X the number of lights you want, and where you want them. We can then figure the cost of a complete plant to you, laid down, f.o.b. your station.

You will be surprised at the low cost. Write for further details and information.



**1 1/2
HORSE
POWER**

Guaranteed
Rating

F.O.B.
Winnipeg
71.50

Regina
Saskatoon
72.75

Calgary
Edmonton
73.50

Order from
Nearest U.G.G.
Branch

U.G.G. "Hercules" Gasoline Engines For Pumping and Other Light Work

A little giant of power and efficiency that will prove the handiest chore boy you ever employed on the farm. It has a large bore and long stroke that develops an excess of power at a slow speed as compared with most other engines of equal rating.

This Sturdy Little Power Plant is designed and built along the same lines as our Hercules Kerosene Engines, except that it burns gasoline instead of kerosene oil as fuel, and is guaranteed to give long and lasting service and satisfaction.

Specifications

Bore—3 1/4 inches. Stroke—5 inches
Speed—550 revolutions per minute
Diam. of Fly Wheel—18 inches.
Pulley—4x4 inches.
Weight—228 pounds.
Furnished complete with Webster Magneto.

U.G.G. "Hercules" Kerosene Engines

are the heavier type of farm power plants and are built in 3, 5, 7, 9, and 12 h.p. sizes. They burn kerosene, distillate or other cheap fuels as successfully as most other engines burn the more expensive gasoline fuel.

The Latest 1919 U.G.G. Catalog illustrates and describes the complete line of Hercules Engines in detail, and gives much valuable information on the engine subject that you should have. The book is FREE for the asking. Write for it.

Winnipeg
Regina
Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg
Regina
Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton

New Rulings of Canadian Wheat Board

Embargoed Areas

The Canadian Wheat Board has forbidden the shipment without special permit, of wheat from the following areas:—

Alberta

The whole Province south of and including the Lacombe branch of the C.P.R.

Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan C.P.R. Subdivisions

Cut Knife
Wilkie (Cory to Wilkie)
Hardisty (Phippen to Macklin)
Macklin
Redford
Kelfield
Kerrobart
Coronation (Onward to Court)
Swift Current (Swift Current to Mortlach)
Empress
Maple Creek
Vanguard
Shaunavon (Shaunavon to Aneroid)
Govenlock

Canadian National Subdivisions

Kindersley (Eaton to Kindersley)
Hanna
Elrose
Delisle

G.T.P. Subdivisions

Main Line—Grandora to Artland
Biggar—Calgary Branch
Cut Knife Branch
Oban—Battleford Branch

Permits are being granted when applied for, so the embargo does not prevent the sale or shipment of wheat, but it is necessary to ship wheat from such districts as directed by the Board. Wheat from embargoed areas will probably not be allowed to go to Port Arthur or Fort William, but will be directed to the Interior Government terminals, or sent to Western Mills.

How to get Permit

If you live in the embargoed territory and have wheat to sell, the U.G.G. elevator, if there is one near you, will take care of the application for permit to ship. If you are not able to handle your grain through a farmers' elevator you can write, wire or telephone to the U.G.G. office at Calgary or Winnipeg, and permit will be secured.

Minimum Fixed Price on Tough Grain

In addition to the prices quoted on this page on September 3rd, the Canadian Wheat Board has fixed the following prices to apply on tough grain:—

No grade tough No. 1 Northern	\$2.09	Basis in store
No grade tough No. 2 Northern	2.06	Fort William
No grade tough No. 3 Northern	2.02	

Durum Wheat

The Board has set the following fixed prices for Durum Wheat:—

Durum No. 1	\$2.05	Tough No. 1 Durum	\$1.99	Basis in store
Durum No. 2	2.02	Tough No. 2 Durum	1.96	Fort William
Durum No. 3	1.98	Tough No. 3 Durum	1.92	

Receipts for Participation Certificates

When the elevator agent delivers a Participation Certificate to you he asks you to sign a receipt. This is required by the Canadian Wheat Board, and must be kept on file in the Company's head office. In the same way when returns are sent out for consigned cars, a receipt is enclosed along with the Participation Certificate. Please sign and return this promptly. The Company is required to get your receipt to prove that the certificate has been handled promptly.

Participation Certificates

Attention is again called to the need of keeping Participation Certificates in a safe place during the coming year, until they are cashed by the Canadian Wheat Board.



Manufactured LUMBER

You're going to build, aren't you? Let Cushing's do the worrying

Their services at your command. Write them the kind of house you want. They will give complete figures and specifications as to cost free to those purchasing material from them. Every enquiry given personal supervision.

SERVICE

Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers

Doors, Blinds, Glazed Sash, Plate and Window Glass, Leaded Art Glass, Church Windows, Hardwood Doors, Colonial Columns, Porch Work, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Cement, Building Papers, Grilles, Stairs, and Hardwood Finish

CUSHING BROS. LTD.

Head Office:

CALGARY

EDMONTON

REGINA
SASKATOON

STORE your BATTERY

During the winter months
with the

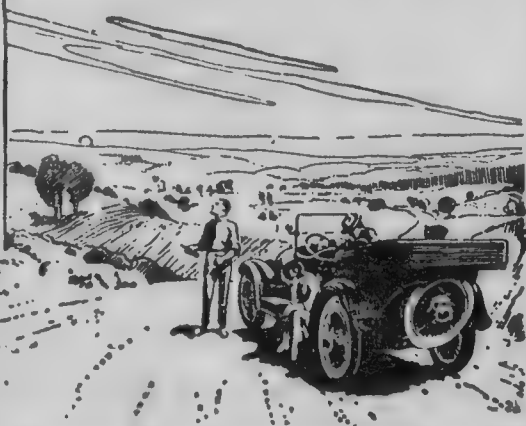
**"Exide" Service
Station**

Full particulars on application to

**Burnham & Frith
ELECTRICAL CO. LIMITED**

EDMONTON ALTA.

**"Exide"
Starting
& Lighting
Batteries
for
Automobiles**



Livestock Circles

Continued from Page 25

Elizas and one or two other outstanding tribes.

The cattle are to remain in their present quarters near Craven, Sask., for a few weeks yet, where they are under the charge of Joseph Barnett, as formerly, and when they are moved to Drinkwater, Mr. Barnett will take up his duties as manager of the herd there.

Mr. Wright is to be congratulated on his purchase of these Shorthorns. This herd is the result of long years of patient



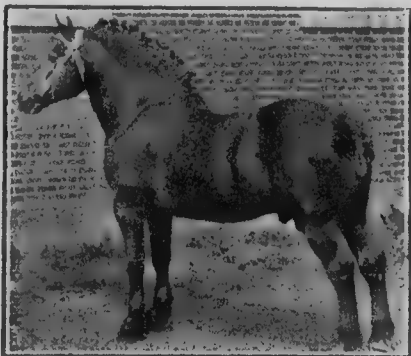
Yerba Santa.

Grand Champion Hereford Cow at the Iowa State Fair, 1919. Owned by R. H. Haslett, Eldorado, Kansas.

breeding and choice selection. It contains one of the foremost groups of breeding matrons on the continent and will equal any Old Country herd in richness of family and quality of progeny.

Doone Lodge Clydesdales

In a letter received the other day from Peter Taylor, manager of the Doone Lodge Stock Farm, owned by Mrs. W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask., Mr. Taylor mentions that it is their intention to considerably reduce their stud of breeding mares this year. Of the 27 mares from four years old upwards, bred to Scotland's Bluebell, is included the four-year-old Doone Lodge Rosary, reserve champion at the Brandon Spring Fair, 1918; the four-year-old Silver Maple and the four-year-old June Mist, all sired by Gallant Buchlyvie. Then there is Craigie Countess by Marcellus, out of a Fashion Plate dam, also bred to Scotland's Bluebell; Countess of Moray, by Bonnie Buchlyvie, with foal at side, by Baron of Arcola. Others are Doone Lodge Baroness, by Baron of Arcola, out of Vanity Fair, with foal at side; Bent Peggy, by Frivolity, out of Bent Tibbie, by Rosedale; Ella Henderson, by Lord Fauntleroy, out of the Belle of Belvidere; Favorite Kate, by Ruby Pride; Lone, by Baron Watha, out of Fanny, by Micken, with foal at foot to Baron of Arcola; Lady Victor, by Count Victor, out of Maggie Watson, by Royal Carrick; Lady Buchlyvie, by Baron of Buchlyvie, out of Napolitaine, by Prince of Currachan; Lady Marie, by Baron Buchlyvie, out of May Rose, by Lord Colmin Ewin; Lady Rotha, by Royal Favorite, out of Lady Garnet, by Baron's Pride; Lady June, by Royal Favorite, out of a Mountain Boy dam and bred to Doone Lodge Conquest; Maggie Edward, by Royal Edward, out of Blossom of Lockart's Best, bred to Scotland's Bluebell; Miss Revelanta, by Revelanta, out of Lord Regnant, by Prince Regnant, and in foal to Scotland's Bluebell; Sybil, out of Rosie of Warwick, by St. Blaise, and in foal to Scotland's Bluebell; Doone Lodge Flora Dora, by Revelanta's Heir, out of Rosa Dora, by Marmion, with filly foal at foot by Baron of Arcola, and in foal again to the same horse; Doone Lodge Lady Somerset, by Perpetual Motion, out of Young Madge and in foal to Scotland's Bluebell; Doone Lodge Miss Gallant,



Durant.

Grand Champion Percheron Stallion, Illinois and Iowa State Fairs, 1919. Owned by Dunhams, Wayne, Ill.

by Gallant Buchlyvie, out of Lady Rotha, by Royal Favorite, with foal at foot to Clive, and bred again to Scotland's Bluebell; Doone Lodge Lady Garnet, by Baron of Buchlyvie, out of Lady Garnet, by Perpetual Motion, with foal at foot to Gallant Buchlyvie, and bred again to Scotland's Bluebell; Doone Lodge Maggie, by Perpetual Motion, out of Lonely Star, by Baron's Pride, and in foal to Scotland's Bluebell; Doone Lodge Kathie, by Baron of Arcola, out of Doone Lodge Maggie, and bred again to Scotland's Bluebell. As already stated the big majority of these mares have foals at side and the majority of them have been bred again to Scotland's Bluebell.

The foregoing gives some idea of the breeding of these good mares which will be sold. Four yearling stallions will also be sold, three by Baron of Arcola and one by Clive, and out of such mares as Lady Victor Miss Kilpatrick, Norah Dora and



Carhartt's Allovers

I FIGURE that when a man wears overalls he wants to be able to bend, twist or stoop freely without being conscious of them. So I purposely made my Carhartt's extra roomy and double stitched every seam. The suspender buttons stick as if they were embedded in concrete. Interlacing suspenders give you shoulder ease you never knew before—and they stay together in the wash, while the first-grade denim cloth I use has a staunch durability that ensures a surprising length of service.

Hamilton Carhartt
President.

**HAMILTON CARHARTT COTTON
MILLS LIMITED**

Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg,
Vancouver.

Live Poultry Wanted

NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Prices for Live Weight are as follows:—

Hens, per lb.	28c
Hens, 5 lbs. and over, in first-class condition, per lb.	25c
Turkeys, per lb.	28c
Spring Chickens, Highest Market Price	
Old Roosters, per lb.	18-20c
Fresh Eggs, per doz.	45c
Butter, per lb.	45c
Young Ducks, per lb.	28c

Prices good until next issue. These prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.

97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

TOWERS FISH BRAND REFLEX LONG COATS

"Takes the Wet Out of Rain."

Fish Brand Reflex Long Coats

THIS is a coat suitable for freight handlers, delivery men and all outside workers. Made of heavy material—double throughout, finished with corduroy lined collar—has inner cuffs in sleeves and inner breast pieces. Made with the celebrated Reflex Edges, so that when the coat is buttoned, rain is prevented from running in at the front.



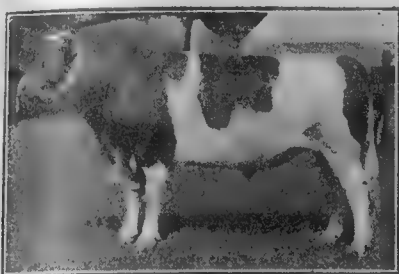
**Tower Canadian
Limited**
Toronto, Halifax,
Vancouver

Coat
to
Coat
Service

others; also three two-year-olds, by Baron of Arcola, out of Doune Lodge Lady Garnet; Nellie, by Marmion and others; six yearling fillies, one sired by Gallant Buchlyvie and five by Baron of Arcola, out of such dams as Countess of Moray, Fairy Dell, Ione, etc.; five two-year-old fillies, one by Clive, out of Bonnie Doune, and four by Baron of Arcola, out of Countess of Moray, Ella Henderson, Doune Lodge Maggie and Favorite Kate. There are also one or two three-year-old fillies by Baron of Arcola, three-year-old fillies by Baron of Arcola, out of Ione and Lady Ronald, by Montrave out of Ione.

Doune Lodge Stock Farm had first-class results from its breeding operations last year, and the foals which they are offering along with the mature stock are a very high-class lot. The sires at present in use in this well-known establishment are Baron of Arcola, by Baron's Pride, out of Bet the 4th of Bell, by Prince Attraction; Clive, by Revelante, out of Lady Summit, by The Summit; and Scotland's Bluebell, by the well-known Highland champion, Scotland Yet.

It is with very great pleasure that we can recommend to anyone looking for good Clydesdales the class of animals raised at Doune Lodge. They are bred right and raised right, and are the class of horses which this western country is looking for. They possess the degree of size and substance as well as quality which has made this breed especially famous in the show rings of Western Canada, while they show a fixity of type and are full of the Clydesdale characteristics, found uniformly in such perfection in no other breed. Doune Lodge Stock Farm can sell young stallions and home-bred or imported mares which will get you the 1,800 to 2,000-pound geldings which excel on the farm, in the city streets, before light or heavy loads, and which in the show rings are invincible. It might be remarked that one of the stock horses at Doune Lodge farm is the Baron of Arcola already men-



Comniestor Roland.

Champion British Friesian at the Highland Show, Edinburgh, 1919.

tioned. He was the sire of the prize-winning geldings at Brandon and Calgary this year, which were afterwards sold to McKay Bros., of Carmangay, Alta., for \$2,000.

Dominion Livestock Branch Offers Prizes For Fat Stock

With reference to an announcement in another part of this issue by the Dominion minister of agriculture, Dr. Tolmie, of Victoria, B.C., that the livestock branch at Ottawa were contributing prizes to stimulate stall feeding of cattle and the fattening of sheep for the market, W. I. Smale, secretary of the Livestock Association of Manitoba, has forwarded us the following classification of prizes to be offered by the Dominion Livestock Branch at the Manitoba Winter Fair, in March, 1920:

Cattle, Class 1.—Best 15 fat steers owned by one exhibitor, 1,100 pounds or over, \$350, \$250, \$200, \$150, \$100, \$50.
Class 2.—Best five steers over 1,100 pounds, owned by one exhibitor, \$100, \$80, \$70, \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30.

Class 3.—Best five steers under 1,100 pounds, owned by one exhibitor, \$100, \$80, \$70, \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30. Animals competing in Class 1 not eligible for class 2 and 3.

Sheep.—Finished sheep, any breed or grade.—1. Best group five yearling wethers, \$20, \$18, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00. 2. Best group lambs, \$20, \$18, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00. 3. Best group ten yearling wethers, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00. 4. Best group ten lambs, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00. 5. Best group five yearling carcasses, \$20, \$18, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00. 6. Best group five lamb carcasses, \$20, \$18, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00.

Swine.—Finished bacon hogs any breed or grade.—1. Best group five, \$20, \$18, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00. 2. Best group five, \$20, \$18, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00.

Poultry.—Best 25 fat chickens, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8.00, \$6.00, \$5.00.

COMING EVENTS

October 22-23

Edmonton Sheep and Swine Sale.

October 22-23

Manitoba Sheep and Swine Sale, Brandon.

October 28-30

Calgary, Sheep, Swine and Dairy Cattle Sale.

November 19-20

Western Canada Shorthorn Association Show and Sale, Brandon, Man.

November 29-December 6

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.

BUY A CAR OF LUMBER NOW

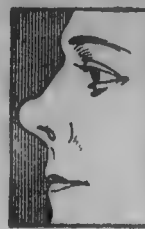
FARMERS DIRECT LUMBER CO.
184 MARTINDALE ST. WEST VANCOUVER, B.C.

CONCRETE MACHINERY FOR FARM USE



This latest-model Hand Mixer gave for itself in seven days. Write for Special Offer. Crushes Brick, Block, Tile Machines. Power Mixers, etc. New and Second-hand Gas Engines. Wetliufter Brothers Ltd., 180 G. Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada.
Agents: Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. A. E. Hedport, 1181 Grand

YOU HAVE A BEAUTIFUL FACE BUT YOUR NOSE?



IN THIS DAY AND AGE attention to your appearance is an absolute necessity if you expect to make the most out of life. Not only should you wish to appear as attractive as possible, for your own self-satisfaction, which is alone well worth your efforts, but you will find the world in general judging you greatly, if not wholly, by your "looks," therefore it pays to "look your best" at all times. Permit no one to see you looking otherwise: it will injure your welfare! Upon the impression you constantly make rests the future of your life. Which is to be your ultimate destiny? My new Nose-Shaper, "Trans" (Model 24) corrects now all shaped noses without operation, quickly, safely and permanently. Is pleasant and does not interfere with one's daily occupation, being worn at night. Write today for free booklet, which tells you how to correct ill-shaped noses without cost if not satisfactory. M. TRILETY, Face Specialist, 1304 Ackerman Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

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Going Out of Business Sale

20% Of Farm Machinery REDUCTION IN PRICE 20%

Our contracts with the manufacturer have expired, and other agents have been appointed. To clear our stock before this season ends we offer it at a price that cannot be equalled anywhere.

OUR STOCK IS LIMITED—IN SOME CASES WE HAVE ONLY ONE OR TWO OF EACH LINE—SO SEND US YOUR ORDER PROMPTLY

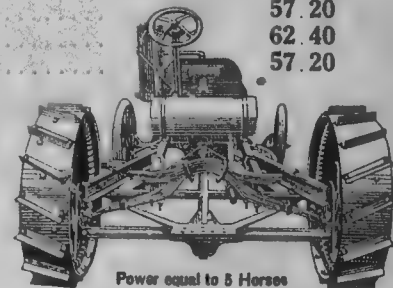
P. & O. LINE

No. 4 1/2 3-furrow Disc Plows	\$132.00
No. 4 1/2 2-Furrow Disc Plows	108.80
14-Inch Wood Beam Prairie Breakers	32.00
16-in. Wood Beam Prairie Breaker	40.80
No. 2 28-inch Diamond Gang Horse Plows	131.20
16-in. Diamond Sulky, Stubble or Scotch Clipper Bottom	87.20
No. 1 Power Lift Disc Plow, 3-furrow	235.40
No. 1 Power Lift Disc Plow, 4-furrow	266.45
Sections of U-Bar Lever Drag Harrow, 60 teeth, each	11.90
No. 2 16-16 Star Disc Harrows	62.40
No. 2 14-16 Star Disc Harrows	57.20
8 and 9-ft. 16-16 Tandem Attachment for Disc Harrow	62.40
7 and 8-ft. 14-16 Tandem Attachment for Disc Harrow	57.20

"Fond du Lac" Tractor

Easily attached to your Ford in a short time. Will do any pulling a tractor will do. Will not hurt your car—pull comes on axle and wheels of attachment, which are strongly built.

Regular price of this attachment is \$295, but to clear our stock this season we will sell the few we have left for only **\$195**



Power equal to 5 Horses

RUBBER BELTING

New stock, bought for this year's use. The correct size and weight for use with small tractors.

100-ft. x 8-inch, four-ply, endless, rubber **\$79.10**

GRAIN ELEVATORS

20-ft. Granary Elevator, equipped with either chain or belt bucket carrier **\$ 42.50**

22-ft. Leg Portable Elevator for Loading Cars **150.00**

Either of the above elevators can be operated by a 3 h.p. engine

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractors



New and Second Hand

NEW—

Just as received from factory, new, modern, 2-speed Model "N" Tractors. These are regular stock and have never been used, fully **\$1095** covered by manufacturer's guarantee

SECOND HAND

Little used. These Tractors were taken back in trade for larger size, and will be sold guaranteed in good working condition for only **\$700**

If You Need Any of This Machinery Don't Delay. Send Deposit To-day.
Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada
WINNIPEG LIMITED

FARMERS' FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

Teach the Children to Save



Habits are acquired early in life. Children, who are taught the value of money and the habit of saving, grow up into good business men and capable women.

The easiest way to teach children to save, is to start a Savings Account for each child (\$1.00 each is sufficient). After a child has saved another dollar to make an additional deposit, he or she will have a better appreciation of just what a dollar stands for, and how much work and self-denial it represents.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 30 Branches in Manitoba, 44 Branches in Saskatchewan, 74 Branches in Alberta, 91 Branches in British Columbia, 131 Branches in Ontario, 42 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN.

Owned and Operated by Farmers
In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Insuring Farm Property only, at the lowest possible cost to the assured

As at	Insurance in Force	\$75,631,537.00
December	Assets	1,285,524.87
31st, 1918	Reserve for unearned premiums	79,004.29
	Number of Policies in Force	39,034

FARMERS: Why insure in small or weak Mutual Companies, when you can insure with the Wawanesa Mutual, the largest and strongest strictly Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada!

AGENTS IN ALL LOCALITIES

This Company has no connection with The Western Canada Mutual Fire Insurance Association, or any other combination of Mutual Companies.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton

STOCKS AND BONDS, MORTGAGE LOANS, INSURANCE EFFECTED
LANDS FOR SALE
COAL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL Nanton Bldg., Winnipeg

Farming is a Business Proposition

and as such, many farmers find it profitable to mortgage their holdings to obtain funds to purchase additional equipment. The day is past when a farmer is considered unprogressive because there is a mortgage on his property. The farmer is in exactly the same position as a business firm which wishes to increase its production, but is handicapped through lack of capital. To overcome this, they issue more stock.



Much depends on the industry and executive ability of the farmer. The unexpected may happen, and in order that his dependents, very often a young wife and family, may be amply provided for, it is necessary for him to carry adequate Life Insurance, considerably in excess of his liabilities. Life Insurance is always the first asset realized on, and is always worth par.

Do you carry sufficient Life Insurance? Better write for our booklet, "Think it over!" It shows what Life Insurance means to the farmer's family.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

Head Office - Toronto, Canada

Kindly send me a copy of your booklet, "Think It Over." I am _____ years of age, married, and would like to carry \$_____ Insurance.

Name _____

Address _____

Business and Finance

Balance in Hand An Attempt at Optimism Regarding World Finance

A GREAT deal is heard, lately, about national debts. Canada has a debt of over \$200 a head for every man, woman and child in the Dominion, and that represents the indebtedness of the Federal Government only: the provinces, municipalities and school districts also have debts of their own. The debts of the European nations as a result of the war are staggering in their proportions, and public debts everywhere are growing every day. If anyone attempted to total up the public debts of the whole world he would probably land himself in a lunatic asylum. He would see the world being crushed under a burden of debt it could never pay and would think life not worth living. But wait a minute. To whom are all these thousands of billions of dollars, pounds, francs, marks and roubles owing? To the people of the world! The world has no creditors off its own surface, it owes nothing to anyone except the Creator and itself. A great deal of the public debt is merely a matter of bookkeeping. What if Canada's public debt is over \$200 per head of the population? A good proportion of the people of Canada have more than \$200 worth of Victory loan already and will have more before this month is out. They pay taxes, through the tariff and income tax, to the Dominion Government, and the Dominion Government pays it back to them (or part of it) in interest on their bonds. They pay it out of one pocket and get it back (or part of it) into another.

A Capital Levy?

It seems wasteful, it is true, to have tax collectors, accountants, bankers and lots of other people working all the time and spending part of the money while it travels around from one pocket to the other via Ottawa, but that will have to be done until someone devises an acceptable plan of making a levy on capital and so cutting off at once both the income and expenditure on account of the national debt. If the securities which public authorities have issued in creating the public debt were distributed in proper proportion so that every individual's share corresponded to his or her liability as a taxpayer, the public debt could be extinguished by repudiation. Then everybody would forfeit his bonds and his municipal and school debentures and would at once cease both to receive interest and to pay the taxes from which the interest is paid. And everyone would be better off by the saving of the cost of collecting the taxes and paying the interest. But unfortunately, Victory Bonds and other securities are not held by everybody in the proper proportion and the public debt will have to remain.

Wealth Abundant

But nevertheless the world as a whole is not a debtor. The people as a whole (the governments) owe money to themselves as individuals, that is all. Look around and you will see wealth everywhere. There was a time when the earth consisted of nothing but virgin, unimproved land and water, with naked Adam and Eve in possession. Today, wealth abounds on every hand. A large portion of the earth's surface has been transformed from wilderness to cultivated fields and gardens, towns and cities have been built, railways have been constructed and equipped, food, clothing, furniture and other necessities and comforts of life have been accumulated, libraries and art galleries contain stores of knowledge and treasures beyond count. Oceans and rivers bear mighty ships. These and all material things have been produced by the labor of men and women who have lived or are living; they are the savings of the human race since the beginning, the surplus which the labor of mankind has produced over and above what the producers and the idlers have consumed. They are the world's balance in hand against which there are no liabilities.

Chief Problem Remains

Public debts are a serious problem. They are a serious matter for the individual because by far the greater number of people have to pay more to provide interest upon them than they receive in dividends. But nevertheless, the world as a whole is not in debt, but the possessor of enormous wealth. The trouble with the world is not that it has not sufficient wealth, but that most of the wealth is

owned by those who did not produce it. But that is another story.—John W. Ward.

Hail Losses Heavy

At a meeting of the directors of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association it was estimated that the hail losses this year in the province will necessitate the paying of an indemnity of \$1,950,000. In order that this claim may be met it will be necessary to levy an excess seeded acreage rate of 22 cents per acre.

The total number of claims received up to August 30, was 7,780, while it is expected that there may be a few more to come in.

The flat rate of four cents per acre levied on all lands within the municipalities adopting municipal hail insurance is estimated to produce this year a revenue of about \$800,000. It is estimated that about 6,000,000 acres of cultivated land are liable for the excess levy of 22 cents per acre, which will add \$1,320,000 to the revenue, bringing the total up to about \$2,120,000. This is the first year since the passing of the legislation providing for an excess seeded acreage rate, that it has been taken advantage of.

Rural Service Department

The Merchants Bank has created a rural service department which aims to improve banking methods in rural districts and to furnish advice to rural clients pertaining to markets, transportation, etc. Men in the bank's service with practical experience in rural districts will supervise the work of the new department.

Saskatchewan's Motor Cars

Entering the last week of July, the number of motor cars licensed in Saskatchewan was 52,210 as against 46,890 in the entire year 1918. As there are still five months left in this year, the record of last year, although at the time it was considered extraordinary, is going to be thrown entirely into the shade. Besides this, there would have been far more cars in this province had it not been for the fact that at the beginning of the season, when the demand was greatest, dealers had considerable trouble in securing cars to meet their orders. The present uncertainty regarding this year's crop has had its effect in slowing down sales, but in spite of this there will probably be at least 60,000 cars licensed before the end of the year, as new applications are being received at the rate of from 70 to 80 daily.

Car for every Fourteen Persons

At present there is a car for every 14 people in this province, which means that if a monster procession could be formed consisting of the entire population of this province, almost two-thirds of them could be given a seat in a Saskatchewan-owned motor car. As regards number of motor cars, Saskatchewan ranks second amongst the provinces of the dominion.

Motor liveries, numbering 1,429, already show an increase over last year of 179, and there are now 720 chauffeurs, 393 motor cycles, and 165 public garages.

Automobiles in Canada.

The number of motor cars in the respective provinces of Canada, as between 1918 and 1918, is as follows:—

Provinces	1918	1918
Ontario	23,700	109,374
Saskatchewan	4,659	46,890
Alberta	3,773	29,500
Quebec	5,452	28,338
Manitoba	5,406	24,389
British Columbia	6,138	15,828
Nova Scotia	511	8,103
New Brunswick	824	6,475
Prince Edward Isd.	26	481

Lumber May Go Higher

The lumber camps are now opening up in Ontario and Quebec for the winter operations but the cut is not likely to be as large as usual because of the higher wages and other increases in cost of production. It is reported that wages will run as high as \$100 and \$110 per month. Similar conditions in other parts of the country may send prices for lumber still higher. It is expected that next year's requirements for overseas will be greater

than those of this year. The overseas shipments from New Brunswick in the past six months have cleaned out practically all the available lumber of exportable quality. In that province No. 1 lumber is now almost unobtainable, and prices for the other grades are the highest ever known. The same thing may be said of British Columbia, where the industry is working to capacity and taking on all available labor.

Men Wanted

Two hundred men are needed at once at The Pas for work in the lumber woods and four hundred more in the near future. It is probable that representatives from the lumber interests at The Pas will go to the province of Quebec to get these workmen, where it is said that a considerable number may be available.

H. Finger, who operates the very large lumber plant at The Pas was in Winnipeg last week and made the interesting statement that for the first time since he began sawing logs at The Pas seven years ago, his piling yards at the mill would be entirely cleared out this fall. The demand has continued very keen all summer and is as keen as ever now. All that is left in the yards is about a million feet or a little more and this will all be gone in thirty days. What is true of this company is true of all lumber companies of western Canada, although some corporations may have a little lumber left on hand. The effect of this situation on prices next year, along with the higher cost of operation

through higher wages and higher food prices cannot be doubted.

Doubles the Mill

Mr Finger has recently doubled the capacity of his mill at The Pas. This was contemplated from the start and it was only necessary to introduce a quantity of new machinery to make it a double mill. It is expected that thirty million feet will be cut this winter for next season's consumption. In the past the logging has been done on the Carrot river, but this winter logs will also be cut on the Saskatchewan as the facilities on the Carrot river do not allow of so large operations.

A very large proportion of the lumber from The Pas mill is going into the United States. As the season draws to a close a still greater proportion of the lumber will go south as there is a demand there for classes of lumber for which there is no demand on this side of the line. All the lumber companies of the west are shipping large quantities of lumber into the United States.

Activity in Building Trades

According to returns received from thirty-five Canadian cities, the building trades for the month of July, showed a satisfactory increase in activity. The grand total for the month was \$8,174,869, against \$6,470,215 for June, a gain of \$1,704,654, or 26.35 p.c. The July total was 39.68 p.c. larger than the record for July, 1918. The increase was fairly well distributed over the entire Dominion. It is noticeable that while Manitoba's total for July is considerably in excess of the June aggregate, both Saskatchewan and Alberta show sharp declines. This may properly be attributed to the smaller crop promise in the two latter Provinces.

Ontario House Building

Throughout Ontario the housing situation is being rendered less acute through the construction of houses in municipalities in all sections of the province. Residences form a large portion of the \$4,102,239 involved in building permits taken out in Ontario during July. The above total compares with \$3,689,860 for June, 1919, and \$3,415,849 for July, 1918. A large gain in activity is shown in Toronto, where the July 1919 record is given as \$2,155,250, against \$1,379,087 for June of this year, and \$1,095,763 for July, 1918.

Brick manufacturers and lumber dealers report unusual activity, widely distributed.

High Prices

A recent issue of the Paris edition of the London Daily News, quotes the following figures from the report made by the Statistical Bureau of Berne, Switzerland, which represents increase over pre-war prices in certain countries: Italy, 481 per cent.; France, 368 per cent.; Switzerland, 257 per cent.; England, 240 per cent.; United States, 220 per cent.

Assiniboia Liberal Convention

Old Party Fails to Nominate Candidate
Arcola, Sask., September 17.—The liberal convention called to nominate a candidate in the approaching by-election of the federal constituency of Assiniboia, was held here yesterday, and decided not to place a candidate in the field at the present time. The proceedings of the convention revealed the fact that a large number of former liberals have left their party to support the Farmers' Platform, and it was recognized that with a farmer candidate in the field the liberals would have no chance of holding the seat. Some of the delegates, including Donald Dunbar, of Estevan, who was elected president of the liberal association for the constituency, were in favor of fighting the seat regardless of consequences, but others, notably R. Forsythe, of Oxbow, defeated liberal candidate for Souris at the last provincial election, declared that there was a split in the liberal party and that it was useless to nominate.

The fact that a farmers' convention was being held at Carlyle, on September 25, was referred to, and a motion was made that a committee be appointed to confer with the farmers on that date. This and several other proposals was defeated, however, and eventually the following resolution was passed:—

"That this convention adjourn to meet at the call of the executive and that it be a delegate-convention, and if a convention is to be held it should be held in Carlyle on September 26."

"He Did His Best:

"But he couldn't keep his accounts in shape, and so..."

Of course, the estate, whose personal executor he was, suffered.

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PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of an Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act, passed at the last Session of Parliament, and commencing from the 7th July, 1919, where interest is chargeable, the rate of such interest on all new transactions in connection with Dominion Lands shall be six per centum per annum; also that from the 1st of September, 1919, the rate on all overdue instalments in connection with both past and future transactions will be increased to seven per centum per annum.

By order,

L. PEREIRA,

Secretary.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, August 26, 1919.

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The rental of one of these boxes is very moderate and protects you against loss by fire or theft. 84A

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Soldier Settlement Board Farm Lands Wanted

IN order to facilitate the settlement of returned soldiers on farms in Manitoba during the early spring of 1920 it is proposed to consider and inspect, this fall, suitable lands offered to the Board.

Owners having such properties for sale are requested to immediately list their holdings with the Board, giving full particulars and a price which will hold good until December 1st, 1919.

The co-operation of municipalities in which any considerable area of idle land is located is solicited toward making such lands available for soldier settlement. All purchases are for spot cash.

The Soldier Settlement Act prohibits the payment of any commission. The vendor is expected to quote his lowest cash price.

As no appraisal reports can be secured after freeze-up, owners will please reply promptly in order to assist the Board in making immediate inspections.

Address all communications regarding the above to:—

Soldier Settlement Board, Land Listing Department
300 Enderton Bldg., Winnipeg

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1810 Calories
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The calory is the energy measure of food value. Quaker Oats yields 1810 calories per pound, which is twice as much as beef.

The cost at this writing, compared with other necessary foods, is about as follows:—

Cost Per 1000 Calories

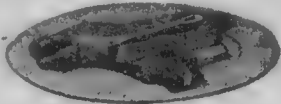
Quaker Oats	5½c
Round Steak	33c
Veal or Lamb	46c
Average Fish	50c
Eggs	50c
Stewing Hens	52c

Saves \$10 per Month

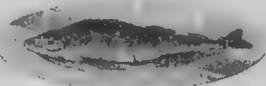
A Quaker Oats breakfast, in the average home, will save \$10 monthly compared with meat or egg breakfasts.

And it starts the day with the food of foods.

Serve other foods at other meals. People need variety. But use this one-cent breakfast dish to average up your food cost.



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Costs 10 Times Quaker Oats Per 1000 Calories

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Railway Problems in U.S.

The Plumb Plan for Public Ownership and Profit-Sharing—By J. A. Stevenson

A POLITICAL and economic issue of the first magnitude has been suddenly precipitated in the United States, and as it is certain to have reactions in Canada sooner or later, some examination of its terms is timely. During the war all the American railroads were under the control of the government and administered from Washington by a railway board headed at first by Mr. McAdoo, the secretary of the treasury, and then by Mr. Hines. They were run as a unified system, and the officials and employees became state servants. Though great economies were effected, these were offset by the increased operating costs, due partly to demands for higher wages, and partly to greater cost of material, and on the two years working under government control there was an enormous deficit which the enemies of public ownership did not hesitate to make the most of. There was, undoubtedly, considerable waste and mismanagement under state control, but it should be remembered that the government took over the lines in very poor condition; it has been alleged that the many railway corporations deliberately allowed their equipment to fall into disrepair in order to have an excuse for demanding an increase in rates. However, there was a universal demand from the railway executives, from Wall Street, from the bankers and the reactionary press in the United States, that the railways should be restored to private control at the earliest possible moment. It was understood from one of President Wilson's addresses that he intended to comply with this demand, but as the government has sunk millions of dollars in providing new equipment and affecting repairs, there was some difficulty in making the necessary adjustments. It was also obvious that in face of the vastly increased operating charges, most of the railways would be unable to pay dividends to their shareholders without a huge increase in rates. There was a powerful party in favor of outright state ownership for good and all, and many compromise schemes were put forward from time to time without any plan finding general acceptance.

The Brotherhood's Proposal

But now suddenly the great railway brotherhoods have come forward with a novel and carefully thought-out scheme for the future operation of the American railroads. It has been designated the Plumb plan because Glenn E. Plumb, of Chicago, an attorney of the brotherhoods, had a large share in drafting it. Briefly the Plumb plan is this: The railways are to be owned by the federal government, and ultimately controlled by congress, but they are to be leased for operation to what is to be called the National Railways Operating Commission, in which the classified employees, that is to say the wage-earning workers, will elect one-third of the directors. Another third is to be elected by the railroad officials and the government will appoint the remainder. This corporation would not exercise all the powers claimed by joint stock companies. The interstate commission would still control rates, service discrimination, accounting and safety appliances, and keep jurisdiction over expenditures for the maintenance of the property. It is proposed to create a board of appraisement and extension, composed of the Interstate Commerce Commission and three directors of the corporation, which shall supervise all new construction. Primary control of wages and salaries would be vested in the board of directors, but there would also be a central board of wages and working conditions, composed equally of employees and officials with authority to decide finally by a majority vote, any general question of wages or working conditions. If the central board is divided equally, there will be an appeal to the directors.

Profit-Sharing

In addition to the regular wages the employees and officials are to receive at

the end of each year, one-half of the profits above operating expenses, and the federal government will take the other half. Provision is made that if at any time the employees share of profits exceeds five per cent. of the gross returns, the Interstate Commerce Commission shall at once reduce freight rates. In the profit-sharing scheme the officials are to receive twice as large a share in proportion to their salaries as the classified employees. Where the plan will arouse the greatest indignation is its proposal that the present shareholders be not compensated on the market value of their stock but on a very strict and careful valuation of the existing physical assets which would eliminate all "water" and materially reduce the capitalization of the railroads.

Matters had been moving to a railway crisis in the U.S.A. for some months. W. G. Lee, the chief executive of the brotherhoods, had warned the president that the buying power of railroad wages must be immediately increased by a reduction of the cost of living or trouble could not be averted. A certain number of railroad workers went on strike and while the government was trying to evolve a policy, the brotherhoods sprung their plan out of a clear sky. Its existence had been known to a limited circle, but it had been understood that no action was to be taken on it until a long campaign of education among the railway workers themselves had been carried out.

Now in a moment it has become the storm centre of national interest. The reason for the sudden move lies in the fact that the rank and file forced the leaders to action. The Plumb plan is endorsed not only by the 2,000,000 railway workers, but by the whole American Federation of Labor, of which the brotherhoods are not members, and by the Farmers' Non-Partisan League in the north and central west, who have been developing the habit of acting in concert with labor. It is claimed that the support of 10,000,000 of people stands behind it.

Politicians' Attitude

The action of the brotherhoods is a direct challenge to the two old American political parties; they have asked them to stop manoeuvring and give consideration to a practical railroad policy. The leaders of the railway brotherhoods are not revolutionists or socialists, in fact they have been notorious in labor circles for their cautious conservatism. But signs are not wanting that unless congress treats their proposal seriously they will be prepared to take direct action. The old parties are not prepared for any such policy of innovation; the democrats are hampered by reactionary southern influences and the republicans are more or less in bondage to Wall Street. The party press on both sides is, therefore, already convinced that the Plumb plan is unsound and the politicians are terrified at the bogeys which it raises up especially as the miners are understood to be ready to advance a similar scheme for their industry. Intellectually and morally both the old parties in the States are just as unready for, and as unwilling to face, clean and constructive action towards economic reconstruction as our own factions at Ottawa. Like them, they will attempt half-hearted compromises and shrink from dealing with the problem on its merits. The opponents of the scheme in the U.S.A. control the bulk of the press, but the unions can neutralise that power by use of their economic power. However, they have sound conservative leadership, and a more likely development is that a real movement for independent political action on the part of the wage earners in the United States will at last come into being. Political labor parties are already in existence in several states, but there is little co-ordination or common driving policy. But here is a real national policy—a demand to put transportation and other basic industries upon a co-operative basis—and its sponsors would be able to base their

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campaign upon an appeal to the support of all the workers.

If the old American political parties cannot see their way to endorse a plan which offers a chance for a reasonable democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work to participate whatever their rank may be in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare in the part they are to play in industry, they may soon find themselves faced with the necessity of wide party which will deliver an assault combining to resist a powerful nation upon all manner of vested interests. The Plumb plan directly challenges vested interests by its proposals. The railways claim a valuation of \$19,000,000, but Mr. Plumb and his allies say it should be reduced to \$12,000,000. Here is the makings of as fierce a political controversy as anyone could desire.

A Question for Canada

The one danger of the plan is that it might establish a vast body of employees with vested interests and privileges at variance with the claims of the rest of society, and safeguards must be provided against this possibility. But it shows a way of escape from the worst dangers of direct administration by the state and its bureaucracy. It is on the lines of the guild socialist movement in Britain, and has attracted very great interest there. Taken all round it offers many attractions, is an epoch-making contribution to the cause of industrial democracy and the co-operative commonwealth. Nothing is more certain than that the people of Canada will have to give it careful consideration at an early date. Our railway brotherhoods are affiliated with the American organizations and have always marched with parallel policies. What will a cabinet, which last session declined to listen to a modest proposal to put two labor representatives on the board of the Canadian National Railways, say when an adaptation of the Plumb plan confronts it?

A Farmers' Candidate

Capt. Geo. B. Little, farmer-soldier, has been unanimously chosen at Unionville as U.F.O. candidate in East York, to oppose Hon. George S. Henry, minister of agriculture for Ontario, in the coming provincial election.

Post says "Hear, hear!"

We would like to add our enthusiastic "Hear, hear!" to the observation of the Grain Growers' Guide, that in Canada, the income tax "has been administered with shameful inefficiency."

About 3,500,000 persons paid income tax to the British Government out of a population of 40,000,000. This is, roughly, ten per cent. In Canada payments were made by about one-half of one per cent. It is evident that the possibilities of this form of increasing our revenue have only been scratched. —Financial Post, Toronto.

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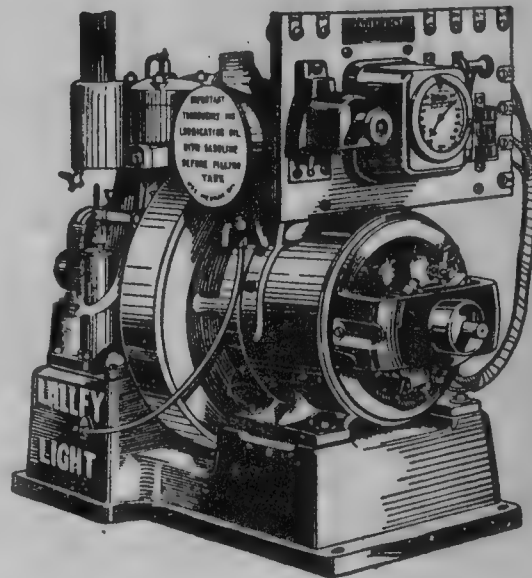
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The Modern War Horse

Continued from Page 9

did everything in their power to assist the veterinary authorities in the fight against this plague, but on account of the impossibility of keeping coats clean and dry, and the lessened resistance of the animals run down by inclement weather conditions, this disease seemed almost inevitable during the winter. This was not an unmixed blessing as we could pull handfuls of wool out of our balky horses and the terrified vet would evacuate it in despair, giving strict orders to read mange precaution orders to the company on parade.



A 2,000-pound Team. They are good specimens of the best size and type.

It must be remembered that my account deals only with the horses of the Field Artillery, the divisional train and the first-line transport. Cavalry and lines-of-communication units which spent their winters in the rear areas probably had a better veterinary record as they were not so continuously subject to these hard conditions.

Night Work

Perhaps the most interesting feature of our experience is the actual work we accomplished. Railroad trains bringing up feed, ammunition and material from the seaboard were unloaded at railhead into three-ton motor lorries. These convey the stuff to dumps conveniently situated so as to distribute to all the units within the divisional area. From here the commodities were taken by horse transport to the horse lines, guns and rear trenches. Supplies for the infantry is carried through the trenches on its last lap on the backs of the ration party. During trench warfare the daily round trip for horses was rarely over six miles, so it may be readily seen that they were not overworked when the roads were in a passable condition. The forward area work was done at night and often entailed long waits. Previous to and during big engagements roads were often so choked that it took nearly all night to make a comparatively short trip.

Some horses of a phlegmatic disposition get quite used to gunfire and pay not the slightest attention to it. Others nervously inclined seem to get worse. It is well known that horses, like men, get shell shock, and some horses which have been in noisy places become quite unmanageable when again exposed. In this respect they vary much as men. The general belief is that mules stand shelling better than horses, but this is debatable. As a superstitious animal the horse vies with any sailor, negro or old housewife of my acquaintance. They will not pass corpses at night. Even after years' experience a horse would let you down among old trenches, shell holes and barbed-wire rather than face a carcass. One man in our company claims to have trained his horse to distinguish enemy dead. Bobby would approach a Fritz docilely and stand without cooing because he knew Germans always go into action with a reserve ration of black bread.

Horses withstand gas remarkably well. Gas masks for horses were not produced until the final year of the war, but the losses from this source were remarkably small. Horses can breathe and work in cloud

gas that would be fatal to men; even in shell-gas horses can take many good whiffs without tottering. As horses cannot breathe through the mouth, the mask adapted for their use consists simply of a bag soaked in anti-gas solution which fits tightly over the muzzle and nostrils, thereby leaving the bit free. It is quite effective, but in practice this is what usually happens: At the sound of the first

flap of a gas shell, the men must look after themselves instantly. After that if no whines are heard the horse masks are unnecessary. If the shelling does continue, some of the horses are almost certain to become frightened because Fritz knows enough to mix up a little high-explosive with his gas. While it does not take long to adjust the horse-mask every second counts and it is generally more expedient to get out, the shelling being more dangerous to the animals than the gas.

When Modern Methods Fail

Paradoxical as it may seem, this war which was essentially a war of machinery—the final triumph of gasoline—has furnished us with the unanswerable reason why the motor tractor cannot drive the horse from the field. A moment's reflection will enable even a schoolboy to guess why. The same element of unreliability which tells so seriously against tractors on farm work has assured the life of the horse industry until their last bugle sounds the long last post and the sons of men have discarded war as a means of organized conflict. An army is a very complex machine, and if any part breaks down the whole campaign fails. A position cannot be held securely, let alone considerations of offensive tactics, unless the thousands of tons of food, ammunition and engineers' supplies consumed daily are certain to reach the trenches and guns, regardless of the condition of the road, the depth of the mud, and general weather conditions.

The supremacy of the horse as a final stand-by must be indelibly impressed on the minds of all who saw the Bapaume Road in 1916, or who travelled that one so aptly described as "the road that leads to Zonnebeke and Hell." At the commencement of operations on the Bapaume Road, a never-ending, double stream of motor lorries ran from sundown to dawn. The continuous fall rains and the heavy traffic broke down the macadam faster than battalions of laborers could repair it. Fresh stone dumped in to fill shell holes and the ordinary wear of the night before were pushed out of sight into the appalling sea of mud, before a second daybreak.

The volume of stone which was necessary eventually took such a large proportion of the lorry traffic to move it, that the whole motor transport system virtually collapsed, in spite of the most heroic and devoted efforts of the Army Service Corps drivers. The roads became so bad that horse-drawn wagons could not use them, and when a new strip of ground was captured it immediately formed an impasse to all wheeled traffic until pack ponies



A 2,000-pound Team. Horses of this weight must be active for army work.



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could bring on lumber to make a plank road over the mud. By November first the guns which fired thousands of rounds for each barrage were supplied by ammunition packed in on the backs of horses, eight shells on each animal. Water-carts went into the discard and petrol cans slung over the backs of mules supplied the water to keep the infantry alive. We handed that sector over to the Australians in the worst season of the year. They developed web-feet during the winter. Bapaume, March, 1917, was a naval engagement.

Along the Passchendaele and St. Julian roads the same story might be told; the mud was so deep that if horses strayed from the road in the blackness of night, one might as well shoot them as try to extricate them under the incessant hail of German shells which played on the transport-laden roads. Many a driver came back with only his bridle as a token that he had stayed to the end.

Every graduate of Piccadilly will tell you that the war was won by our infantry. All honor and glory to them first. Let no man dare detract from their splendor. But somewhere a monument should be erected to the faithfulness and sacrifice of the thousands of dumb beasts whose glazing eyes closed on that field of pestilence and anguish, and to the equally faithful transport men waded home heavy-hearted across a drab sea of mud, to return the next night to face it again.

Mokes

When conditions got so bad that packing had to be generally resorted to, mules, or "mokes" as they are affectionately known by the soldiers, went out of favor. Though they are splendid pack animals and were widely used, their feet are so small they rapidly punch holes in good trails, and in the worst mud have no chance whatever. In fact the army experience with mules does not bear out the reputation they

have gained in civilian railroad construction. In the army they are regarded distinctly as light draft animals, and when only two are used they get only the lightest of loads and vehicles. Gun carriages are nearly always drawn by horses and the ton loads of the divisional train are exclusively horse-drawn. Otherwise mules were very satisfactory and they certainly do help to furnish the humor so necessary to a soldier's life. They are hardy, withstand rough usage and feed well, although soldiers believe they are more fussy about their drinking water.

This was rather an important consideration up to 1917. Before that horses were always watered at streams, or in sloughs, which in Belgium are always covered with green scum or duck-weed. The large numbers of horses to be accommodated and the silty nature of the soil rapidly converted these pleasant little ponds into miasmal bogs, the liquid of which was

black, albeit a little thinner than that covering the roads. As the lines of communication became better organized and railways could handle more than bare necessities, troughs were installed and water piped to them. Latterly, this was considered so important that it entered into all plans for advance. At Vimy Ridge water was piped right into the battle area with piping on hand to continue the line as soon as the troops had cleared the crest.

In the rapid advance south-east from Amiens, on the dry Santerre plateau, water was so scarce, horse camps two miles from the river had to choose between that trip twice daily or drawing up water from wells with pail and windlass. We were always suspicious about Fritz polluting sources of drinking water and tried out each well on our horses first.

The veterinary arrangements in the field were fashioned after the medical organizations. Each group of from 100 to 200 horses was looked after by a veterinary sergeant. A veterinary officer supervised the work of four or five sergeants. The officers were all qualified V.S. degree men, the sergeants are often veterinary students and amateur horsemen with some training and a good deal of horse sense. The chief difficulty at times seemed to be that of getting sufficient appliances and drugs to work with. It was said of our veterinary sergeant that when the medicine ran out he used simply cold water and a twitch, when water was scarce the twitch alone. Operations and severe cases were not dealt with in the field, but were shipped back to base veterinary hospitals through the Mobile Veterinary Section, a sort of movable clearing house which remained with the division. After a hard winter or serious battle, sick and wounded horses were evacuated by the train load through these efficient organizations.

Since returning, breeders have asked me hopefully what breed of horse was considered most suitable for army work. Most of our stock was English and of mixed breeding. Our experience gave no grounds for breed preference among those animals of unmistakable blood lines. But feather is a certain and serious disadvantage. This is so marked that a soldier's idea of a clean leg is one with no long hair. Large sized animals are a drawback because we could not get sufficient feed to keep the flesh on horses over 1,500 pounds in weight. White is the only color disqualification. The war horse must have a good heart and middle and be thrifty above all things.

When the enemy gave way last fall he cleared Belgium and northern France of draft and milk animals; from Arras nearly to Mons we did not come across a single critter. To assist in re-stocking the country, Canadian army horses were sold to the Belgian government at a fixed price per head very much higher than they would have fetched here. Before we had left the country, mules, whose gait and angular profile savored of blue grass, colthood and familiarity to negro usages, had learned the meaning of "Allez vite!" and the cult of the jerkline. But the Belgian is naturally a good horseman, so our hopes are well founded that they will not in the main forget the debt of humanity to the poor brutes whose toil was essential for the victory of right.

The Cost of Living

In a report by the Dominion Civil Service Commission with reference to the announced bonus for civil servants an estimate was given of cost of living budgets for a family of five and for persons without dependants. These budgets were based on studies of prices made by the departments of labor of Canada and the United States, and by the United States Shipping Board, the New York Factory Investigation Commission, the New York Bureau of Standards, the Massachusetts and Minnesota Minimum Wage Commission, and other bodies.

For a man, wife, and three children, the necessary annual expenditure in Canada is estimated as follows: Food, \$635; clothing, \$271; fuel and light, \$97; rent and shelter, \$255; all other, \$300; total, \$1,558.

For a person without dependants the annual expenditure is estimated as follows: Food or board, \$312; lodgings, \$180; clothing, \$152; all other, \$259; total, \$903.—Labor Gazette.

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The Countrywoman

Conference on Immigration

ON September 9, 10 and 11, there was held in Ottawa a conference of the conveners of immigration committees of the various women's organizations, together with some half-dozen women who have given special study to the question of immigration, and representatives of the department of immigration of the federal government. They were in conference in regard to the important subject of the immigration to Canada of women, house-workers especially, from Great Britain. The conference was composed of representatives of the following nationally-organized bodies in Canada: National Council of Women, Interprovincial Council of Farm Women, Young Women's Christian Association, Daughters of the Empire, Women's Christian Temperance Unions, Federated Women's Institutes, Social Service Council, Great War Veterans Association, National Committee on Mental Hygiene, Roman Catholic Women's organizations, and a few individual members, mainly women who have had personal experience in immigration matters.

From this conference a permanent council was formed, which will be known as the Canadian Council for Immigration of Women for Household Service. The council will be composed only of a representative from each of the national bodies already named, one from the proposed Federation of Women's Missionary Societies of Protestant Churches, and a representative from each province in which a hostel for the care of women immigrants is to be established. The provincial governments concerned will be asked to appoint these representatives.

The officers elected for the first year of the council are: President, Lady Falconer; vice-president for the West, Mrs. John McNaughton, of Harris, Sask., president of the Interprovincial Farm Women; Eastern vice-president, Mrs. Vincent Massey, of Toronto; and secretary-treasurer, Mrs. R. H. Kneil, formerly woman factory inspector for the province of Alberta.

It was decided that the work to be taken up by this council would be: The supervision of all hostels now existing for the care of young women in Canada that are willing to accept such supervision, and the establishment, control and supervision of new hostels as need may arise for these; the disbursement of financial support in the form of subsidies which may be granted to these various hostels; and further, that they make a study, followed by recommendations to the Immigration Department, of conditions covering the overseas selection and care at ports of embarkation and on steamships and trains of women immigrants coming to Canada.

Woman to Run in By-Election

The first woman to announce herself as a candidate in the coming federal by-elections is Mrs. Minnie Bell Adney, of Woodstock, New Brunswick. She will contest the seat of Carlton-Victoria. This seat has been vacated by the resignation of Hon. F. B. Carvell, recent minister of public works, on his appointment to the chairmanship of the board of railway commissioners. Mrs. Adney's card, published in the Carlton county papers, says she will support the Union government, but stands for, "reduction in the cost of living and eradication of corruption and profiteering from Canadian public life, besides a fuller measure in the recompense for returned soldiers, something dignified and worthy of the great Canada that sent them forth speaking in terms of their material advancement

and prosperity, and keeping the pact with those that sleep in Flanders' fields, the saviors of the world."

The United Farmers of New Brunswick have also a candidate in the field in the constituency of Carlton-Victoria.

The Teacher Question

Frequently one hears reports that school teachers have extreme difficulty in securing boarding accommodation when teaching rural schools. Many excuses are given by the house-keepers of the district for their indisposition to give the teacher a home. The West, however, is not alone confronted with this situation. The Toronto Globe of



Flower Garden of Hardy Annuals.

This garden is a riot of color and was made without a great amount of work.

recent date publishes a despatch from St. Thomas, Ontario, in which is the statement that the trustees of a school in Southwold township, have been unable to open the institution because of the refusal of the farm women to board the teacher.

"The personality of the teacher has nothing to do with it, as she is a young lady who is well liked in the community. The difficulty lies in the fact that the farm matrons are all compelled to do their own work, owing to the scarcity of female labor, and they find themselves unable to assume the additional responsibilities of landlady. In consequence many of the children have been forced to attend a distant school. No relief appears in sight unless one of the farm women within reasonable distance of the school changes her mind and agrees to board the teacher."

This situation is growing in seriousness and some solution must be found. The majority of teachers prefer to board if their boarding-houses are at all congenial. The day's work at school is so tiring that very rarely does a teacher relish the thought of house-keeping when she reaches home. The new teaching of household science, etc., however, is bringing into favor the teacher's residence and demonstration home. The large number of teachers in foreign-speaking districts is emphasizing this aspect. Consolidation might make possible a hostel with an efficient house-keeper. The correspondent from St. Thomas sees in consolidation the only solution. While departments of education are giving the matter their consideration already, it is bound to loom up a real problem unless help is found for farm women in their homes.

Rules Governing Divorce

Rules governing divorce proceedings in Manitoba have been framed by the judges of the court of King's bench.

The new orders of procedure are that in all cases where damages are not

claimed the case shall be heard by oral evidence before a court itself consisting of a judge without a jury.

In all cases where damages are claimed the case shall be tried before a judge and jury.

At any time after service of the petition, whether the wife of the petitioner or the respondent, she may, on motion to a judge, apply for alimony. Upon such motion evidence may be given by affidavit or oral examination of witnesses in the discretion of the presiding judge.

A wife who has obtained final decree of judicial separation, on such decree being affirmed by appeal or after the expiration of the time for appealing against the decree of the judge if no appeal be then pending, may apply to the court for an allotment of permanent alimony, though no alimony shall have been allotted to her pending suit.

Application for maintenance must be filed as soon as the decree nisi has been pronounced, but not before. In Manitoba it will not be necessary for either party to enter into bond to provide against either party from marrying again. Before the trial or hearing of the case the husband or wife may apply to a judge in chambers for an interim order with respect to the custody and maintenance or education of or for access to children issue of their marriage.

Every decree of divorce shall be made in the first instance as a decree nisi and not to be made absolute until the expiration of the sixth calendar month unless the court upon special grounds fixed a shorter time, such time not to be less than three months from the pronouncement of the decree. The reason for this is to prevent the persons involved from remarrying until a certain time in case either one should decide to enter an appeal. Application may be filed after the judgment is given to have the decree made absolute.

An application for decree absolute shall be made from the decree nisi before the court by motion. The motion for absolute divorce will be heard before the court at a time set. The same fees and costs as between solicitor and client and party, and generally, shall be payable in divorce and matrimonial causes and matters as are payable in similar analogous proceedings and things in causes or matters in the court of King's bench. In all cases where special rules are not instituted the rules of the court of King's bench will apply. Alterations may be made from time to time where decided necessary by the judges.

Special forms for making divorce applications are being drafted.

The right is given the judges to make amendments which they should decide necessary in the amendments to the Imperial act entitled "An Act to Amend the Law Relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England."

Proceedings for divorce and matrimonial causes shall be commenced by filing a petition to the court of King's bench, according to the new regulations.

The petition may be made in either writing or printing and signed by the petitioner. It must contain a full description of the respondent and co-respondent. An affidavit must also be filed by the petitioner.

If the respondent and co-respondent refuse to answer the petition the court will proceed with the case in their absence within a certain time set by the court.

If the name of the co-respondent is unknown to the petitioner the judge may decide the case according to circumstances surrounding it.

The time for filing an answer to a petition shall be within 16 days. Out-

side the province the respondent is given four weeks to submit his or her answer. If served on a person residing outside the Dominion but in the British Empire the period shall be two months.

Any resident of Manitoba may enter proceedings in the Manitoba divorce courts against any person living in any part of the world.

The wife, whether the petitioner or respondent, may file her bill or bills of costs for taxation as against her husband and the taxing officer.

High Cost of Boarding

The most talked of subject in Canada today is that of the high cost of living. The person who boards has for some reason not figured very largely in discussions of the question. Perhaps nowhere has the increase in the cost of living been so noticeable as with those who board and room. Two years ago this summer there were many vacant houses in cities, rents were relatively low, consequently room rents were correspondingly low as compared with those of today. Few single rooms in private homes or blocks exceeded \$15 per month. Today, those same rooms are \$25 per month. Board and room combined in boarding houses could, two years ago, be obtained for from \$6.00 to \$8.00 a week. Today in the same boarding house that two years ago was giving room and board for \$6.00 a week, rooms are from \$20 to \$25 a month, and meal tickets covering 14 meals, breakfast, with dinner at night, are selling for \$5.50. This arrangement makes it necessary to take lunch at a restaurant, where the simplest meal of sandwiches and tea cannot be obtained for less than 35 cents. This makes an outlay for room and meals alone of \$5.75 per week for room, \$5.50 for breakfast and dinner, and \$2.45 for lunches, totalling \$13.70; or more than double what board and room cost in the fall of 1917.

Salaries have not increased commensurately with the cost of living. As a result all sorts of make-shifts in living conditions are undertaken. Girls rent rooms, put in small oil or gas stoves and cook their meals in the same dingy rooms in which they sleep. They skimp on meals simply because they cannot afford proper and substantial food.

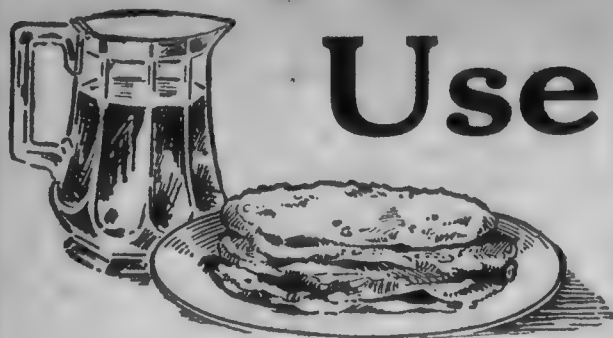
Clothing too has increased out of proportion to salary increases. The result is that many girls are not able to purchase the necessary woollen underwear this country requires. This cannot be conducive to good work or to a healthy life. Many persons out of touch with living costs in cities believe that girls who receive \$75 and \$80 or even \$100 a month are doing very well. If more than \$50 must be spent in order that one may eat and sleep comfortably there is not much left for clothing and the other necessities of life, let alone for saving. It is true that little can be done to lessen the cost of living here, until rents and the cost of food have been reduced.

Asks Change in Liquor Act

At their annual meeting in Calgary recently the Alberta Medical Association asked that the prescribing of liquor for beverage purpose be taken out of the hands of the medical men of the province and handed over to the attorney-general, to be sold through vendors of the department. The following is their resolution:—

"Resolved, that the medical men of the province of Alberta be relieved entirely of the dispensation of liquor as under the present liquor act of the province of Alberta and that the province of Alberta dispense liquor through the machinery of the attorney-general's department by vendors for beverage purposes. Failing this, that the act be carried out as originally voted on by the people."

The resolution was moved by Dr. L. S. MacKidd and seconded by Dr. J. S. McEachren, of Calgary.



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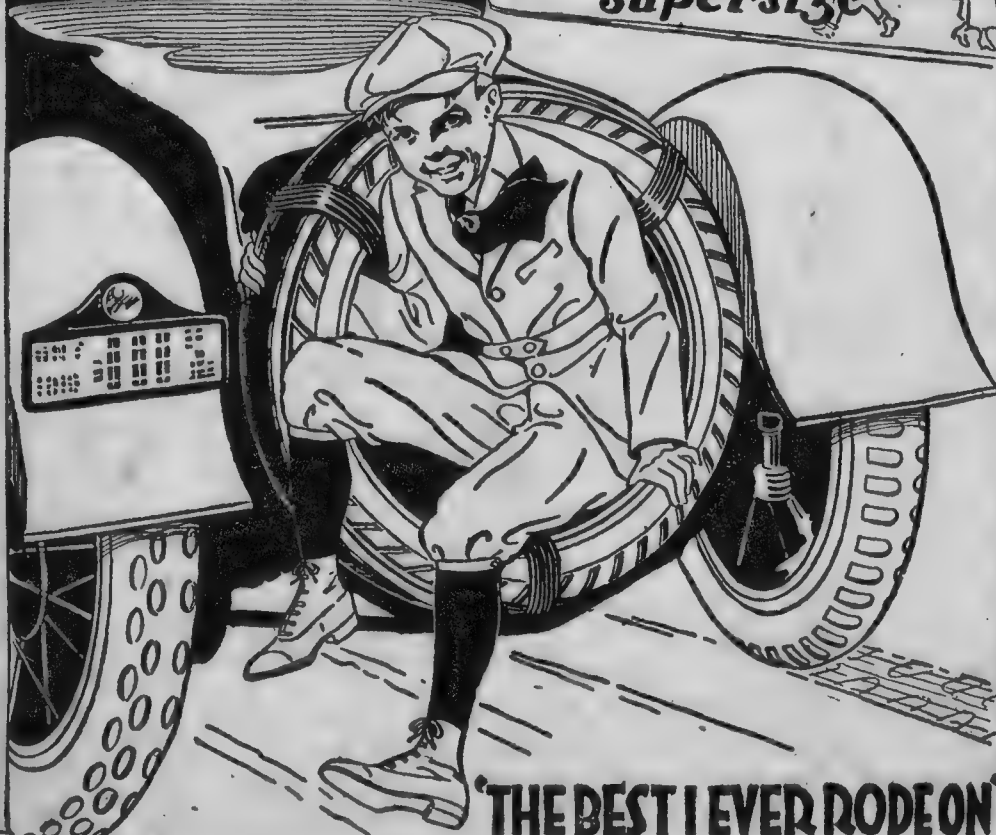
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Farm Women's Clubs

Young People's Work

AMONG the many activities of the grain growers there is none of greater importance than that of fostering the work of the young people. We are continually deepening the fact that so few of our people are trained to the duties and responsibilities and rights of citizenship, yet right here lies one clue to the matter. If the nation is not yet prepared to do its duty in the way of specific education for this greatest of purposes, let this organization set the pace and get the young people into the work which is certain, under proper guidance, to prove fascinating to them now and prepare them for future nation builders. That this is possible and can be accomplished has been proven many times over. I have in mind at the present writing one group of young people which started under the presidency of a most capable adult leader, but which has grown out of leading strings, and is now officered by none but the youths of the district. Unfortunately for the grain growers, this club is an independent one, and rejoices in its freedom. For a long time now these young people have been feeling their responsibilities and bearing their just share of community and universal burdens. They have made contributions to all patriotic and worthy calls as each has been presented. They have helped out in sickness and poverty, have generously assisted their fellow members entering the marital state, and have heaped flowers on the biers of those who passed into the beyond.

It has all meant sacrifice and hard work, but it is a rare training in community and world helpfulness, and these young people will be no slackers when state obligations come to them.

Their power for usefulness has been acquired in various ways. The club formed itself into a dramatic society and presented to the public on many occasions plays of more than a little merit, even venturing at times into the realms of classics and appearing in part plays from Shakespeare and adaptations from Dickens. They have won their wherewithal through the hardest kind of labor, serving meals at fairs, giving teas and sweating over a patriotic potato patch. Indeed their activities have been too numerous to mention in this short article, but the sum of the matter is, that while serving their fellows in these various ways, they are preparing themselves to be capable and responsible citizens.—Mrs. C. E. Flatt, president, Saskatchewan W.S.G.G.A.

Dinsmore to the Fore

Our Dinsmore local is a very busy one. We have 20 paid-up members and we meet every two weeks at the various homes. On July 12, the W.S.G.G.A. served light lunches in the Union Church, cafeteria style. The day being fine we had a large crowd. We realized from the sale of lunches \$137, which was very pleasing, in view of the great amount of work. On August 1, the W.S.G.G.A. gave the school children a good time at Red Deer, in the form of a basket picnic. We treated all the children present, and the grown-up folks as well, to ice cream. We had races and games for the children, for which we gave them prizes. The W.S.G.G.A. was well repaid in seeing the children enjoying themselves so well. Our local is always interested in doing any good they can for the pleasure of the children.—Mrs. Mary Watson, sec.-treas., Dinsmore, W.G.G.A., Sask.

Women and Politics

Now that the U.F.A. has entered politics, it is the duty of every member of the U.F.W.A. to most seriously study how she can make rural life better by turning her attention to civics. We have all found time for some patriotic work during the war, and we must now find, or make time for a work just as patriotic and as important. Our country has to prove itself worthy of the blood and treasure spent for her salvation. Among us, are women who have a distaste for giving time and study to such a public matter as the

government, but this distaste must be overcome if we would do our best for our children and ourselves. The farmers' cause is our cause, and we should study the details of the Farmers' Platform, so that we may work intelligently with them regarding a common end. But we should do more. It is particularly our work to see that men are chosen as the farmers' candidates who will further the aims of our organization. I allude to the improvement of the system of rural education, to better provision for medical attention in rural districts, and the further improvement of woman's position in all legal and industrial matters. We belong to a strong organization, which is in a position to present any resolution to the government.

To me it seems unjust that a British-born woman should lose her nationality automatically upon marriage with an alien, and an alien woman should automatically be given her nationalization upon her marriage with a British citizen. If a woman is to have the suffrage at all why not give her equal rights with the man in this respect, that is, an alien woman residing in this country must, before having the privilege of voting become naturalized in exactly the same manner as a man, without any consideration of the nationality of her husband or father, and a British-born woman should retain her rights of citizenship upon her marriage with an alien.

Before closing this short paper I must draw attention to something which affects the farmers' party very seriously. I allude to the fact that in this local one-third of the members are voteless. If the farmers' party is to have strong and effectual representation it will need the vote of every farm man and woman. I would therefore recommend to those members consideration of naturalization for their own sakes, as well as for the sake of the farmers' class, for what affects the individual affects the class, and vice versa.—Mrs. H. Colpoys, Namaka, U.F.W.A., Alta.

Committee Convener Removed

Mrs. A. H. Wallace, formerly of Guernsey, Sask., and director for District No. 9, writes The Grain Growers' Guide that she has removed to Boise, Idaho, where she intends to reside for the future. She writes: "I am loathe to leave the work of the grain growers of Saskatchewan, but as we felt inclined to leave the West for a milder climate I am forced to give up my work in that great and growing movement, the Grain Growers' Association. I wish you all every success, especially in the work among the young people, and would suggest that those who wish for information on that subject, should write to Miss Lottie Linfoot, Guernsey,



Irene Parlbly.

A School Committee

By Irene Parlbly.

Every club should have its school committee, and the keynote to their work should be Mazzini's distinction that education is addressed through emotion to moral faculties in the young, and instruction to the intellectual, and that the life of the nation is in its education.

We, in Canada, think a good deal of instruction, cramming facts, or what we call facts (but what a great eastern mind called "ignorant knowledge") into the mind of a child. We think practically nothing at all of what Mazzini calls education. Moral values have little use for us. They stand in the way of dollar making. The school committees should visit the school and find out if their children are getting education as well as instruction; they should ascertain what goes on during recess, whether there is any supervision. The committee should endeavor to organize team games. They should occasionally give a talk in school to the children. They should co-operate with the teacher in arranging for hot lunches; they should see that the school buildings and grounds are as pleasant to the eye, as wholesome and sanitary as it is possible to make them. It should organize each year a district school fair and raise funds to present a shield to the winning school. It should work to put at least one woman on the school board, and elect the most capable men in the district as the other members of the board. This is the most valuable committee a rural club can have, and it should keep on the job all the time.

Sask., until otherwise advised. Mrs. O. W. Armitage, of Guernsey, Sask., has agreed to take over my work as district director until the end of the year."

Celebrated Peace Day

We organized a local U.F.W.A. here in March, and now have 26 members. Two of our members were sent as delegates to the Calgary convention in July, and gave us very good reports of the same. Together with the U.F.A. we celebrated Peace Day, with a well-carried-out program. Our part of the net proceeds is \$125, subject to increase when final settlement is made.—Mrs. Henry Sauter, sec.-treas., Rumsey, Alta., U.F.W.A.

Report from Far North

Beaver Lodge U.F.W.A. met on June 12, to appoint delegates to the U.F.A. convention held in Edmonton. Mrs. C. O. Poole and Mrs. R. Carrol were the delegates. At the June meeting there was splendid discussion on two subjects: one, The Advisability of Having a Government Nurse or Doctor Examine the School Children, and the other on Gardens. Miss Buckingham gave a splendid paper on the former subject, and Mrs. O. Albright, on the latter. It was planned to have a lawn social at the home of Victor Flint, on July 12. The proceeds were to defray the expenses of the delegates to the U.F.A. convention in Edmonton.—Mrs. V. G. Flint, press reporter, Beaver Lodge, U.F.W.A., Alta.

Spring Grove Picnic

On July 23 a very successful picnic was held in Sanford Boyes' grove, under the auspices of the Women's Section and the local grain growers' association at Spring Grove. The ideal weather which prevailed added greatly to the day's proceedings. An excellent dinner was served by the ladies in cafeteria style, and W. Holland managed the booth quite capably. Immediately following dinner a short musical program was arranged, after which the crowd adjourned to the field and a very lengthy program of sports interested the crowd for the remainder of the afternoon.

The sports consisted of jumping, girls', boys', ladies' and gentlemen's foot races; tug-of-war between bachelors and bachelorettes, resulting in favor of the bachelorettes. Then a pie-eating contest by four boys, and a nail-driving contest by four married ladies concluded the races and contests. Following these was a baseball match between Domremy and Spring Grove, ending in a score of 15-18 in favor of Spring Grove. Lastly came a saddle race, after which the crowd departed for home quite satisfied with the day's outing.



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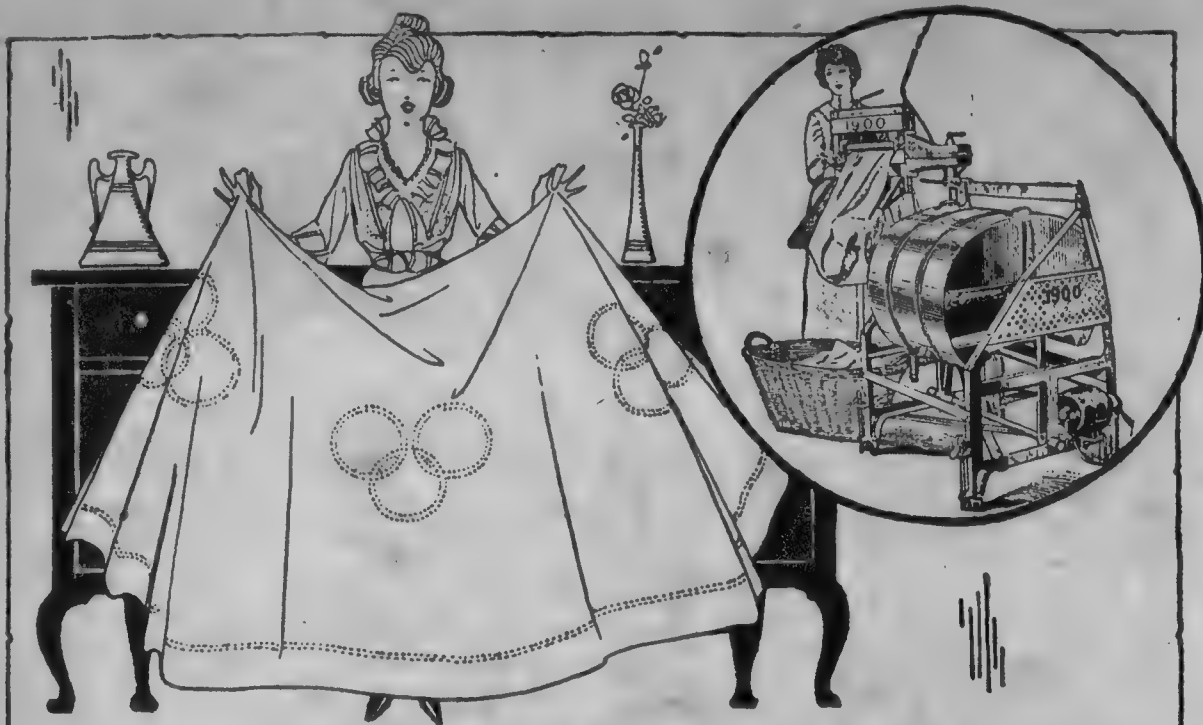
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To keep the HOUSEHOLD LINENS *Snowy White*

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The answer to this problem is furnished by the "1900" Catareact Electric Washer. Electricity does the work, the soapy water in a smooth-as-glass copper washer running over, under, and through the fabrics—our unique "figure 8" motion is the most effective possible process for getting the dirt out of clothes. It is exclusive with

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General Manager

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and determined to make this picnic an annual event.—Mrs. W. S. Hodgins, sec. treas., Spring Grove, W.S.G.G.A. Man.

New Section Growing

In sending in our report of our section, I should like to emphasize the fact that we were just organized in February. Since that time we have 17 paid-up members. We have sent 21 boxes of clothing to persons who have lost crops in the homesteading sections. We have also had our cemetery plowed preparatory to planting trees. We are planning now for a shower for our first member, who has become a bride. Our meetings are held in the homes of the members. A lunch is provided by the hostess, for which a fee of ten cents is charged. Naturally, we have not as yet accomplished a great deal, but we are only in our infancy, and are hoping for big things as we grow.—Mrs. A. George, sec. treas., Manson, W.S.G.G.A. Man.

Timely Discussions

Though our U.F.W.A. organization is less than a year old, we are steadily improving in ideas as well as strong in number, under our able director, Mrs. Geo. F. Root. We now have about 40 members in both sections. I am hopeful we will double this number this year. Our last meeting was held at the home of our director. After the regular business of the meeting, a general talk on telephone rates was indulged in. Many expressed their displeasure over the new increase in rates. Some were in favor of taking out the phones. Many in this district are feeling the "Taxed-to-Death Policy."

A. S. Rosenroll came to the rescue by giving a talk on the Argentine Republic, giving a comparison between that country and our own. Needless to say, we all felt better satisfied with home conditions. To put us in still better humor, our hostess treated us to a most dainty and substantial lunch.

At our regular monthly meetings we first discuss business, then have some music and perhaps an entertainment, and lastly, a good address by one of our members or some one in the neighborhood. At our next monthly meeting, H. J. Montgomery, M.P.P., will explain why the government wishes to increase the telephone rates.—Mrs. E. J. Kelley, press reporter for Weiler, U.F.W.A., Alta.

Blackfalds New Local

On Monday, July 14, a meeting was held in the Bentley Church, at which Mrs. Walter Parlbay, president of the U.F.W.A., spoke on the urgent need of co-operation with the U.F.A. We organized a U.F.A. with 11 members. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. C. M. Slaughter; vice-president, Mrs. C. E. Dameron; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Dane. We are looking forward to having a strong society at this point.—Mrs. J. B. Dane, secretary, Blackfalds, Alta.

Very Active New Section

We held our organization meeting on April 23, with only seven women present, but managed to organize, all seven joining before the close of the meeting. A brief outline of the year's program was drawn up, a date set for our regular meetings and other details arranged.

We planned with the general association to hold our picnic on June 25, and as we were somewhat short of funds decided to take charge of the refreshment booth ourselves. We also had a women's section stall where fancy-work, home-made candy, preserves, pickles and any article which the ladies of the district wished to give, was sold. This brought us \$16.20, while the refreshments brought \$21.20, which was divided between our section and the association.

Our meeting on July 9 was held on Mrs. W. A. Finch's lawn, and a good number of ladies attended. Mrs. Wood, of Oakville, who was invited to be present, gave a very interesting talk on the work and aims of the Women Grain Growers, thereby filling us with fresh enthusiasm to go forward in our work.

At our last meeting we talked over the subject of New Canadian Schools, and I was instructed to find out just

Get the Habit of Reading Advertisements. It Pays.

what to do to get in touch with one of these schools. I was also asked to get particulars about travelling libraries.—Mrs. E. Ardington, sec-treas., Albert, W.S.G.G.A., Man.

Rest Room at Gray

The meeting was held in the new hall, on August 4, with 24 members and visitors present. Mrs. T. Ashlaugh reported on the purchase of dishes, costing \$59.25. Miss Kate Lefroy reported on the dance to be held August 15, and the members to furnish the eats.

Mrs. Lewis reported on the rest room; following which Mrs. Jasper, Mrs. Gingrich, Mrs. Lefroy, Mrs. P. Oxford and Miss Kate Lefroy were appointed a new committee, in place of Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Long and Mrs. Howlitt, resigned.

A discussion on subscription to magazines followed, when it was decided to accept donations for the present. It was also decided to accept the black-board donated by Mrs. Roche, and that Mrs. Roche be requested to finish her work on books in the library.

The question box was then opened and clippings read, with answers to questions.—Mrs. Isabelle Dunn, secretary, Gray, W.S.G.G.A., Sask.

Club Briefs

An organization of the U.F.W.A. was effected here with the following officers: President, Mrs. Emily Zaugg; vice-president, Mrs. Janet Jeffreys; secretary, Mrs. Mary O. Hardy; director, Mrs. Rose Romerill. To date we have a paid-up membership of ten.—Mrs. M. O. Hardy, secretary.

A U.F.A. picnic was held at Wildmere for the purpose of raising funds to build an addition to the school, in which the members of the U.F.W.A. might hold their meetings during the winter months. The members of the U.F.A. arranged the sports program, whilst the ladies attended to the refreshments.

A good crowd gathered for the picnic, but, unfortunately, the weather was anything but favorable. The sports and prizes, however, were greatly enjoyed, and while the proceeds realized were not as large as might have been wished, all present seemed to have an enjoyable time.—Mrs. Colin Smith, secretary, Wildmere, U.F.W.A.

The subject of interest at the July meeting of the Winnifred U.F.W.A. was the organization of a junior club. Mrs. Carr, second vice-president, was present and gave us an excellent talk on the successful management of a farm women's club.—Mrs. W. A. Campbell, secretary.

The Bagot Women's Section has held three joint meetings with the men during the past half-year. This is what we all like to see, unity in purpose and action. Each member of their board has donated a book to the Sunday school library thus showing they are working in co-operation with the other uplifting elements in the community.

Albert Women's Section is emphasizing the work of getting rightly organized. This is a pointer that many of us would do well to remember.

The first Women's Section in Manitoba to produce two women speakers for campaign work was Keyes. Congratulations! If all the women's sections follow suit we will soon have plenty of field workers.

The campaigners in our work are always thankful for the comfort spots by the way, the Brandon and Virden rest room, the comfortable boarding-houses, the well-lighted and ventilated halls, the pitcher and glass of water at the public meeting, the hearty handshake and encouraging word to the traveller and the delightful hospitality of the rural people's homes.

The new W.S.G.G.A. at Manson is thriving. They report 17 members, who are making a study of the Farmers' Platform. They have undertaken the work of fixing up their cemetery and have sent boxes of clothing to poor homesteaders.

Winnifred local is arranging for a rest room for "everybody in general."



60 tons a day!

McClary's

IN making the 100,000 McClary stoves in 1919, vast quantities of iron and steel must be handled every working day.

Yet every casting is even more rigidly inspected to-day than in the early days when only a few small stoves went out from the plant to create a name for McClary's.

Not an operation in the whole plant is allowed to be hurriedly or carelessly handled.

This rigid principle of manufacturing has made McClary's the greatest stove and furnace works under the British Flag.

To-day, if you are thinking of buying a heating or cooking device of any nature, you should consult McClary's.

Any of this list of Booklets on heating or cooking will be sent, if you mention this paper.

- "Service from the kitchen"—about the Kootenay Steel Range.
- "Might of the Penders"—about the Pandion Cast-Iron Range.
- "Comfort in the Home"—on heating with the Sunshine Furnace.
- "Satisfaction"—dealing with McClary's Gas Ranges.
- "McClary's Electrical Appliances"—on cooking with electricity.
- "Household Helper—Cooking Edition"—describing McClary's Florence Automatic Oil Cook Stove.
- "The Story of a Range"—McClary's Simplex Combination Coal and Gas Range.

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See your local paper for name of McClary's dealer.

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Sample Can, enough for one gallon postpaid \$.50
Large Can, enough for six to seven gallons, postpaid 1.75

Of finest genuine Lager Beer to be made at home. Full directions given how to make it according to the Temperature. Ask. Satisfied customers everywhere. Agents Wanted.

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Quality is the first consideration. The muscle-building properties of Saskatchewan's best wheat is brought out to the full in bread baked with Robin Hood Flour. Insist upon Robin Hood on your next flour order and know the difference!

Robin Hood Mills Limited
Moose Jaw and Calgary



Left-Overs

THERE are two things to be considered in making left-overs palatable, the flavoring or seasoning and serving them in an attractive manner. White sauce, gravy, soups and salad dressing are the best "first aids" in disguising left-overs,

the whites until very still, adding salt. Divide on the slices of toast. Make a cavity in the centre, place a yolk in this cavity. Add a little butter and pepper and leave in the oven until the white is browned. Garnish with parsley.

Supper—Macaroni and Meat

Macaroni is one of the few things that has advanced very little if any in price since the war began.

2 cups macaroni 1 cup cooked meat
2 tablespoons flour 1 tablespoon butter
2 cups milk 1/2 cup cheese

Cook the macaroni in boiling salted water until tender, drain and pour cold water over it. Put a layer in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with a layer of chopped meat, add more macaroni. Make a sauce of the butter, flour and milk, pour over the macaroni. Sprinkle with cheese and bake. If ham is used do not add salt to the sauce. Tomato may be used instead of milk with good results. The cheese is not necessary but adds to the flavor.

Creamed Cauliflower

Any left-over bit of cauliflower or cabbage makes a nice scallop.

Cauliflower White sauce
Cheese Bread crumbs

Separate the flowerets, place them in a baking dish. Pour over this the cream sauce. Sprinkle with bread crumbs and grated cheese. Bake in a hot oven until brown.

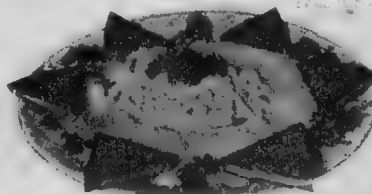
French Toast

This is a good way to use up stale bread.

1/4 level teaspoon salt

1 egg
1/2 teaspoon sugar
1/2 cup milk
4 slices stale bread

Beat egg slightly, add salt, sugar and milk. Dip bread in mixture until both sides are saturated. Cook on a hot, well-greased griddle. Brown on one side, turn, brown on the other. Serve with maple syrup.



Creamed Fish with Eggs.

Potato Cones

These are delicious as a supper dish or as an accompaniment for cold meat or fried fish.

2 cups mashed potatoes 1 egg
2 teaspoons hot milk 1 tablespoon onion
Grated cheese Parsley

Mash the potatoes well, season and add the hot milk, egg and grated onion. Form into cones, sprinkle with grated cheese and bake until brown. In the illustration the cones are served garnished with lemon, olives cut in halves and parsley. Of course the decorations are not necessary but add to the attractiveness of the dish.

Ham Mousse

1 tablespoon gelatine 2 cups cold ham
1 cup water or stock 1/2 teaspoon mixed
A few grains red pepper mustard
1/2 cup whipped cream Pinch salt

Dissolve the gelatine in the cup of boiling water or stock; add the finely-chopped cooked ham. Add the seasoning and the cream whipped stiff. Divide into molds which have been dipped in cold water. Chill. Remove from the molds and serve on lettuce leaves or garnish with celery tips. Serve with scalloped potatoes or salad dressing. If the ham is very salt do not add extra salt in preparing it.

Left-Over Meat and Potatoes

There are many ways of utilizing these: a well-flavored hash or stew. Or the meat may be put through the food chopper, some mashed potatoes added and the whole seasoned with onion juice, one of the table sauces or catsups, and moisten with gravy, stock or milk, then formed into balls and fried in very hot fat until brown. The following is a convenient way to use odd bits of meat:

Sliced or chopped meat Onion juice
Salt and pepper Gravy
Mashed potatoes

Line a buttered dish with mashed potatoes, add a layer of sliced or chopped meat, moisten with gravy and cover with a layer of potatoes. Bake in a hot oven until brown.

Bird's Nest on Toast

Slices of toast Butter
Eggs Pepper and Salt
Cooked Ham

Trim the bread into squares or rounds, toast it, butter and sprinkle with chopped ham. Allow one egg for each person. Separate the whites and yolks, leaving the yolks whole in the shell. Beat

Pie crust Cooked meat
Salt and pepper Gravy

Roll pie crust very thin and cut into rounds with a large biscuit cutter. Mince cold beef, lamb, ham or chicken. Season and moisten with gravy or stock. Put a spoonful of this mixture into each round of pastry. Pinch the edges carefully together and bake until brown, about 20 minutes.

Cereal Muffins

Left-over cereal makes excellent muffins.

1 cup cereal 3 teaspoons baking
1 cup flour powder
1/2 teaspoon salt 3 tablespoons shorten-
1 cup milk ing
2 eggs

Cooked cream of wheat, farina, oat meal or corn meal makes good muffins. Beat the eggs with the cereal, if eggs are scarce use one. Add the milk and the baking powder and salt, sifted with the flour; then the melted shortening. Bake in a quick oven.

Spiced Fish

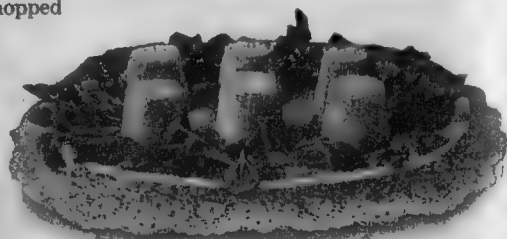
1 quart cooked fish 1 tablespoon mixed
1 cup vinegar whole spices

When fresh fish is left over and cannot be used immediately try this method of serving it. I have done salmon a number of times and it is very delicious. Scald the vinegar, and the spice and pour it over the fish. This will keep in a cool place for two or three days.

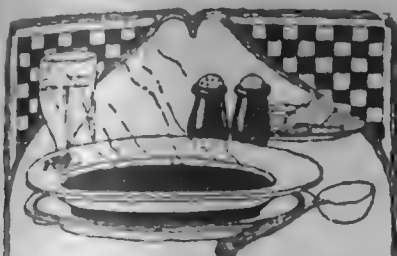
Fruit Sponge

One often has a little fruit juice left in the bottles. This may be used to make a fruit sponge.

1 pint fruit juice Sugar to taste
1 envelope gelatine 1 cup boiling water
Whites 2 eggs



Ham Mousse.



NO dinner is complete without a good soup. The careful housewife will find the following stock made with Cox's Gelatine of excellent consistency, and a convenience in getting meals.

- 1 lb. gravy beef
- 2 pts. (4 cups) cold water
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- 6 white peppercorns
- 1 envelope Cox's Gelatine

Place lean meat, cut small, in jar with peppercorns, water and salt. Cook in saucepan of water 1 hr. Sprinkle in Gelatine, then strain through fine sieve. Cool, remove any fat, reheat as required.

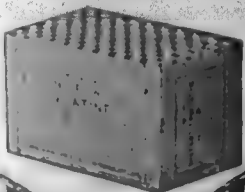
Cox's Gelatine makes delicious desserts, and many kinds of salads and savories. Send for free copy of our book "Selected Recipes." Cox's Gelatine is made in Scotland.

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Soak the gelatine in cold water and dissolve in the cup of hot water. Add the fruit juices and the sugar (if any is necessary). When it begins to jell whip in the whites of two eggs which have been well beaten. Pour into a mold and cool on ice. Serve with a custard made of the yolks of the eggs, or with whipped cream. If the fruit juices are very sweet add a bit of lemon juice and rind.

Banana Charlotte

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Sponge cakes | 1 heaping teaspoon |
| 1 cup milk or cream | corn starch |
| Salt | Sugar |
| Bananas | |

If one has stale sponge cake this is an excellent way to use it up. Fill a dish with alternate layers of sponge cake and sliced bananas. Put the cream or milk in a double boiler; add a little salt and sugar to taste. Mix the cornstarch with a little cold milk and stir it into the hot cream. Pour this over the sponge cake and set aside to get very cold. Serve with sweetened whipped cream.

Apple Whip

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Whites of eggs | Apple Sauce |
| Salt | Jelly |
| Sugar | |

If one is making salad dressing the whites may be used up in this way. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff; add the sugar and salt and some apple sauce which has been rubbed through a sieve. Decorate with bits of jelly and serve very cold. The apples are better steamed.

Creamed Fish With Eggs

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 lb cold cooked fish | 1 tablespoon flour |
| 1 tablespoon butter | 1 cup milk |
| Eggs | Toast |

Flake the fish. Mix the flour and butter together. Add the milk and seasoning and cook until smooth. Add the fish to the white sauce. Heat this well and pour around a mound of scrambled eggs. Garnish with pieces of toast cut in triangular pieces.

Fish Pie With Potato Crust

Almost any canned or left over bit of fish may be used in this recipe.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| Fish | White sauce |
| Salt | Pepper |
| Bacon | Mashed potatoes |
| 1 egg yolk | Hard-boiled eggs |

Flake the fish. Put it in a saucepan with some bits of fried bacon, season with pepper and salt. Line a deep pie pan with well-seasoned mashed potatoes. Brush over with beaten egg yolk. Fill the centre with the fish mixture and place in the oven to brown. If liked, garnish with hard-boiled eggs and chopped parsley.

Beef in Casserole

This is a tasty way to use up tough ends of beef or lamb. Fowl is also excellent cooked in a casserole.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1½ lbs beef or other meat | 1 cup diced carrots |
| 1 cup diced turnips | ¼ cup diced celery |
| 2 tablespoons dripping | 2 cups stock or water |
| 1 teaspoon salt | ¼ teaspoon pepper |
| Boiled potatoes | Parsley |

Melt the dripping in a stew-pan and brown the meat in it, after the meat has been cut in small pieces. Put a layer of vegetables in a casserole, lay the browned meat on top, then add the remainder of the vegetables. Season the stock with salt, pepper and herbs if liked, pour this over the meat and vegetables, and bake in a slow oven three hours. Heap the boiled potatoes on top and garnish with parsley. If you have no proper casserole use a five-pound butter crock.

Ham and Eggs Escallop

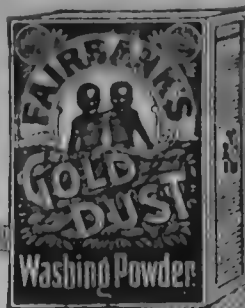
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| 1 cupful cooked, chopped ham | 3 hard cooked eggs |
| ¾ cups milk | 1 cupful fine, soft bread crumbs |
| 2 tablespoons fat | Seasoning |
| 3 tablespoons flour | ¼ cupful grated cheese |

Melt the fat and add the flour gradually. Cook until it begins to bubble. Add the cold milk, a little at a time, stirring constantly until thickened. Season to taste. Into a buttered baking dish put one-half the bread crumbs, then layers of ham, sliced egg, and white sauce until all are used. Top with the remaining bread crumbs, and sprinkle with cheese.

The Bunsby Cook.

TO AID

The Kiwanis Club of Winnipeg, has undertaken the care and educating of the 1,200 war widows and children of Greater Winnipeg. In order to swell the funds used for this purpose a baking contest, open to the women of Manitoba, will be held on October 16, and the cakes sent in will be sold. Full instructions regarding the contest are being mailed to most homes in Manitoba, but anyone who is missed may secure information by sending a letter to W. R. Williams 920 Princess Street, Winnipeg.



Bottle Cleaner—Baby Healthier

Read what the maker of a famous baby-food has to say:

"Simply rinsing feeding bottles in water will not do. As soon as the meal is finished, the bottle should be rinsed with hot water and Gold Dust, otherwise the fatty constituents of the milk cannot be removed from the inside of the bottle."

But—be sure it is Gold Dust you buy. The name FAIRBANK'S and The Twins are on every package.

GOLD DUST

THE E. E. FAIRBANK COMPANY
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MADE IN CANADA

Sixty-one Years' Unexcelled Reputation.

McCormick's

Jersey Cream Sodas

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All Orange and Sugar—
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THE DOO DADS IN SUNNY ITALY



AFTER leaving Holland and the hospitable Dutchies, the Doo Dads proceeded to sunny Italy. It was a long sail, but their good ship was favored with calm seas and clear skies. They soon reached Venice, which is a wonderful city built in a shallow sea. The streets are of water, and instead of honking automobiles graceful gondolas carry the people from place to place. Old Doc Sawbones seems to be enjoying his first ride in a gondola. And why shouldn't he? While he is taking in the sights of Venice he is listening to the Rigoletto by a grand opera singer. The singer is accompanied by the thrumming of a guitar which is being played by an Italian Doo Dad perched on the neck of the gondola. Old Doc thinks it is a great life if you don't weaken. He is keeping time with hand and foot, much to the discomfort of the young Doo Dad whose nose got in the way of Old Doc's foot. That wicked little Doo Dad who is always aiming at someone with his catapult is taking aim at the grand opera singer. When he lets fly it will put a stop to the Rigoletto. Another Doo Dad who has picked

up a pea-shooter somewhere is also making trouble. See how he is peppering the gondolier. A gondolier is a man who rows a gondola. Sometimes the gondoliers have exciting races. Percy Haw Haw, the Duds, who is following in the distance, is urging his gondolier to overtake Old Doc and upset him.

See the old organ-grinder with his hand-organ and tambourine. This attracted some of the young Doo Dads, but when the monkey raised his hat politely and held out his tin cup for coppers it scared them away again. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, is taking refreshments; he has bought a dish of spaghetti from the old spaghetti woman. One of the young Doo Dads is trying to get Flannelfeet, the Cop, to arrest the Hobo before he gorges himself.

On the other side of the street you can see the Bridge of Sighs, and the doleful-looking individuals upon it. Wouldn't you think that amid such wonderful scenes and in the glorious sunset, those sorrowful-looking people would forget their troubles and enjoy themselves as old Doc Sawbones is doing?

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 19.—The deliberations of the House of Commons where the debate on the address was concluded and several other matters discussed, were completely overshadowed this week by the proceedings in the Senate chamber. It is probably the first time in the history of parliamentary affairs that such a statement could be truthfully applied to a whole parliamentary week, but I hasten to explain that it was not the "aged" senators who supplied the interesting diversion in the upper house. They were absent taking a holiday because of the lack of business from the lower house to consider and their chairs were filled by the delegates to the National Industrial Conference.

In the commons, this afternoon, Donald Sutherland, of South Oxford, voiced his displeasure because an industrial conference had been held without the great basic industry of agriculture being represented. W. F. O'Connor, the assistant chairman of the board of commerce, came in for strong censure for some of the interviews he has been giving to the press. Particular exception was taken to Mr. O'Connor's assertion that farmers would get into trouble if the price of milk was advanced. Agricultural members frankly said that the price of milk would be governed by the cost of feed and production, despite anything Mr. O'Connor might say.

The remaining speeches in the debate on the address were without interest. Hon. N. W. Rowell delighted the unionists by a vigorous reply to an attack made upon him by Hon. Charles Murphy, 18 months ago, as a result of which some newspapers are figuring on the possibility of the former Ontario Liberal leader succeeding Sir Robert Borden in the not distant future.

The agitation for a new gratuity for returned soldiers received quite a jolt at Tuesday's sitting. Col. J. A. Currie, who has a considerable faculty for stirring up things in the House, moved the adjournment to discuss the matter. After a full-dress debate, Hon. C. J. Doherty, on behalf of the government, made it quite clear that the administration regards the proposal to vote a new gratuity on the basis of \$2,000 for the men who served in France as something quite beyond the financial ability of the country to pay.

In view of the circumstances he said that the government did not consider it advisable to name a royal commission to deal with the matter, and the special parliamentary committee to be named to consider a bill relating to soldiers' civil re-establishment would not deal with it specially either. Hon. N. W. Rowell subsequently smoothed out this somewhat abrupt announcement with the statement that the committee would be prepared to hear representations made on any subject by war veterans.

Undoubtedly, the future of the debate was the stand taken on the matter by soldier members of the House, including Capt. Manion, Fort William; Major Powers, Quebec South; Col. Peck, Skeena; all of whom won decorations in France, and Major Redmun, of Calgary, who was wounded overseas early in the war. While the military men, as well as the civilian members of the House, were agreed that every consideration should be given to the more deserving cases, they said that the financial conditions of the Dominion would not warrant another bonus to returned men which would aggregate \$800,000,000.

Dr. Michael Clark, speaking from the cross-benches which he has adorned this session, thought that parliament was not free from responsibility for the unrest of the fighting men. This because many of the plans for their benefit had not achieved the results expected. He instanced more particularly the land settlement and housing scheme. It was not helping a soldier a great deal he said to place him on a farm with a burden of debt of \$8,000 to wipe out. Dr. Clark suggested that at least such financial assistance might be forthcoming as to assure the comfort of returned men throughout the approaching winter. It is not regarded as probable that the government's decision will stop the agitation for a new gratuity.

WHO WILL BE MARY-PICKFORD'S LEADING MAN \$2500⁰⁰ XX PRIZES! FOR THE BEST ANSWERS.



Do You Know These Five Actors' Names?



1. Plain Rachelich 2. Learn a Lass 3. Jet Black Rig 4. Sell Raw Hip 5. In for a Bad Glass Uk

CANADA'S own and beloved Mary Pickford is about to produce one of the greatest moving picture plays of her career. It is a story abounding in love and humour, pathos and happiness.

Miss Pickford's big problem now is to select a capable actor who will be suitable as her leading man in this great production. She can pick from all the greatest moving picture actors of the world, but her selection is now down to the five favorite movie actors whose pictures are shown above. One of these five will be chosen by her to play the Leading Man's role in this great new movie production.

Do you know the Names of these five Favorite Players?

The object of this contest is to recognize and name these five most prominent movie actors. After you have recognized them, and in order to help you name them correctly, we have put their right names under-

neath their pictures in jumbled letters. Unscramble these letters, put them into their right order and you will have their names. In case you are not familiar with the names of the most popular moving picture actors today, the names below will help you.

Names of Some of the Favorite Players

Fred Huntley, Allan Sears, Owen Moore, Milton Sills, Jack Pickford, Charlie Chaplin, Charles Ray, Elliot Dexter, Wallace Reid, Francis Ford, Dustin Farnum, Henry Walthall, Warren Kerrigan, Jack Gilbert, Harold Goodwin, William S. Hart, Thomas Meighan, Antonio Moreno, Stuart Holmes, Francis X. Bushman, William Farnum, Robert Harron, Douglas Fairbanks, Earl Williams, Ralph Lewis, Tom Moore.

These Magnificent Prizes Given for Best Correct or Nearest Correct Replies

1st Prize, 1920 Chevrolet Touring Car, Value	\$990.00
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6th Prize, 25.00	17th Prize, 5.00
7th Prize, 20.00	18th Prize, 5.00
8th Prize, 15.00	19th Prize, 3.00
9th Prize, 10.00	20th Prize, 3.00
10th Prize, 10.00	21st Prize, 3.00
11th Prize, 10.00	22nd Prize, 3.00
12th Prize, 10.00	23rd Prize, 3.00
13th Prize, \$5.00	24th Prize, 3.00

And 25 Extra Prizes of \$1.00 each.
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This great contest is absolutely free of expense and is being conducted by the Continental Publishing Co., Limited, one of the largest and best-known publishing houses in Canada. That is your guarantee that the prizes will be awarded in absolute fairness and squareness to you and every other contestant. Frankly, it is intended to further introduce EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Canada's Greatest Magazine. You may enter and win any of the prizes, whether you are a subscriber to EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD or not, and, moreover, you will neither be asked nor expected to take the magazine or spend a single penny of your money to compete. Here is the idea.

EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD is so popular everywhere that it now has the vast circulation of 100,000 copies a month, but our motto is "Everywoman's World in Everywoman's Home." We want more Canadian readers to become acquainted with this famous publication. Therefore, when we acknowledge your entry to this contest, and you know your standing for the prizes, we shall send you a copy of the very latest issue and a review of many of the fine features soon to appear, without any cost to you. We shall also send, free of charge to all qualified contestants, a charming photo of Miss Mary Pickford with reproduction of her autograph in her own handwriting. Then, in order to qualify your entry to be sent on for the judging and awarding of the big prizes, you will be asked to assist us in carrying on this big introduction plan by show-

ing your copy to just four friends or neighbours, who will appreciate this really worth-while Canadian magazine and want it to come to them every month. You will easily fulfill this simple condition in a few minutes of your spare time.

How to Send in Your Solution

Use one side of the paper only, and put your name and address (stating whether Miss, Mrs., Mr. or Master) in the upper right-hand corner. If you wish to write anything but your answers, use a separate sheet of paper.

Miss Mary Pickford, as Honorary Judge and three independent judges, having no connection whatever with this firm, will award the prizes, and the answer gaining 250 points will take first prize.

You will get 20 points for every name solved correctly, and 40 points will be given for general neatness, punctuation and spelling; 10 points for hand writing, and 100 points for fulfilling the conditions of the contest. Contestants must agree to abide by the decision of the judges. The contest will close at 5 p.m., May 31st, 1920, immediately after which the answers will be judged and prizes awarded.

DON'T DELAY! Send your answers to-day. This announcement may not appear again in this paper. Address your entry to:—

Movie Editor, Mary Pickford Contest, Dept. 6, EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, TORONTO, ONT.

Doc Sawbones says—



You will be mighty sick if you put off sending for your copy of Arch. Dale's big 95-page Doo Dad Book until there are none left. They are now being mailed. Do not take chances with your health. Clip the coupon now, mail it to me at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, and I will write you full particulars about the most wonderful picture book you ever saw—The Doo Dads in the Wonderland of Doo. Sure cure for bad tempers, grumpiness, the blues etc., etc., and it won't cost you one cent.

Mail this Coupon To-day Sure—

Doctor Sawbones, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Man.
Dear Doc: Please hurry and send me full information about Arch. Dale's big 95-page Doo Dad Book.
Signed _____
Age _____ P.O. _____
Boy or Girl _____ Province _____



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Very Important Information to the Farmers of Western Canada—

Under the new Government regulations the initial payment price on wheat for this season is fixed at \$2.15, but this is not the final price and by shipping your grain to us you will be sure of having your interests properly looked after. Load your own grain when ever possible but if you have to put it through an elevator order it shipped to McBean Bros. According to the Grain Act (Section 160) elevator operators are obliged to do this for you. Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye can also be handled by us to the best possible advantage, and we feel that you will be wise in shipping all your coarse grain to us and allowing us to use our judgment as regards the selling. We think we have the coarse grain situation well in hand as to the future trend of the market. We think we have the coarse grain situation well in hand as to the future trend of the market. We think we have the coarse grain situation well in hand as to the future trend of the market.

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Handsome modern residence, about half-an-hour's drive from Vancouver. Beautiful situation, facing a park; view of the estuary of the Fraser. Three story frame, cement foundation and cellar, hot-air heating, gas, water, electric light, good garage. Lot 96x132, two streets and lanes. Walnuts and cherries. Beautiful reception and living rooms, den and hall with open fire place. Second floor 5 fine bedrooms, separate bath and toilet, linen closet. Third floor turret room and servants' and store rooms. Few minutes walk from high school and park, ideal family home. For terms and further information address: Box 4, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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OWING to the decision of the Dominion Government to control the marketing of our western wheat this year, the Grain Grower needs, more than ever, the services of a competent and reliable commission firm to act as his agent. Ship cars to Fort William and Port Arthur as usual; forward shipping bills to us, and receive immediate advances on them, and we will attend to the business otherwise. References: Union Bank of Canada and branches.

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A father noticed that his rather obstreperous young son had the quality of thriftiness, and resolved to appeal to it.

"Sonny," said he, "I'm going to give you a nickel every day you're a good boy, on condition that every day you are naughty you are to give me a nickel. Is it a go?"
"I'd like to do it, dad," answered the kid. "But I can't afford it. I've only got \$1.96 in my bank."

By shipping direct you save both time and money; utilizing our sample market does not cost you one cent additional.

WEIGHT CERTIFICATE and FINAL SETTLEMENT DIRECT
24 to 72 HOURS SAVED

Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange

Canada's Leading Sample Market

If You Want to Sell a

horse you don't get it graded—you sell it on sample. The purchaser, if he is wise, examines the physical condition of the horse before buying. Why not sell your grain the same way? Listen to what the Chief Chemist of the Dominion Government Grain Research Laboratory says about our present method of selling grain:

"It has been simply demonstrated from the results of the laboratory tests that, in very many cases at least, the grading is not fair and equitable, not because the inspection is not correct, but because the Canada Grain Act is faulty. The chemist reports that the grades, as now defined, bear no definite relation to their actual milling and baking value, and are more or less arbitrary."

Our sample market permits you to sell your

grain for its true value. It does not cost you any more than under the old system. Oats, Barley and Flax are easily sold at substantial premiums over the grade price.

Mark your bill of lading "Sample Trading"; ship your own grain and receive the last cent from the results of your hard work.

Further particulars regarding sample trading, if needed, gladly sent on request.

Free A set of seven educational circulars, explaining the rights of the producer under the Canada Grain Act. You should have them. Send a postal card to us and we will mail them to any address.

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The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 19, 1919.

OATS—The weather conditions have been the chief influence in the markets during the last week. The movement of coarse grains was getting well under way a week ago but has been much curtailed by bad weather during this week. The result has been a temporary advance in futures and cash premiums. With better weather for threshing and hauling, receipts will soon increase again and heavier offerings will likely depress prices.

BARLEY—Offerings to date have been very light, and, therefore, the market continues dull. Demand for cash barley is not very keen, but this may be partly due to the difficulty of securing shipping quantities. Prices have been quite steady for both cash and futures.

FLAX—Prices for October delivery have fluctuated between \$4.40 and \$4.60, with 1 N.W. commanding a premium of 25 cents. Distant futures show considerable weakness, so that present premiums fairly reflect the scarcity of immediate supplies.

WINNIPEG FUTURES						
	15	16	17	18	19	20
Oats—	79 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Dec. 75 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Barley—	119 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2
Oct. 119 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Flax—	453 1/2	451 1/2	444 1/2	448 1/2	458 1/2	469 1/2
Oct. 453 1/2	423 1/2	416 1/2	424 1/2	440 1/2	446 1/2	424 1/2

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending September 17 was as follows:			
Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week
Saskatoon	Wheat	28,537	28,537
	Oats	1,030	1,030
	Barley	1,538	1,538
	Flax	568	568
Moose Jaw	Wheat	6,925	6,925
	Oats	2,046	2,046
	Barley	5,058	5,058
	Flax	1,530	1,530

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, September 18.

OATS—Market steady, with demand trifling. No. 3 white, 1 to 3c. under December. No. 3 white closed at 63 1/2 to 66 1/2c. No. 4 white oats at 61 1/2 to 64 1/2c.

RYE—Steady with fair demand; No. 2 at 1c. over October. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.40 1/2.

BARLEY—Demand quiet and prices off 1 to 3c.; some improvement in demand on decline. Prices closed at 95c. to \$1.24.

FLAXSEED—Unchanged, with No. 1 spot 2c. under to 2c. over Duluth September; to arrive, 5 to 10c. over October. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.73 to \$4.77 on spot, and \$4.71 to \$4.75 to arrive in September.

The Livestock Market

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for the week ending September 19, as follows:

Cattle, 8,101; calves, 751; hogs, 892; sheep, 2,961.

With increased receipts of cattle during the week and a decidedly lower market in St. Paul and Chicago, values are lower on most all grades of stock. Common cows suffered the most. While good, heavy feeders are lower, the drop is not so pronounced. With the unsettled conditions caused by the vigorous enquiry re the high cost of foodstuffs it is difficult to make any accurate forecast of the market, but all signs point to lower prices.

The sheep and lamb market is very unstable and prices are apt to fluctuate from day to day as the demand seems quite limited and an increase in the run would tend to weaken the market.

Hogs sold steady during the week at \$18.00 for selects, but dropped to \$17.50 on Friday, with prospects of going a little lower in sympathy with eastern markets.

Do not forget to have health certificates accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

Butcher Cattle			
Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.		\$10.00 to \$11.00	
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.		9.50 to 10.00	
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.		8.00 to 9.00	
Fair to medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.		7.00 to 8.00	
Common to fair steers, 800 to 900 lbs.		6.00 to 7.00	
Choice fat heifers		7.00 to 8.50	
Good to choice cows		7.00 to 8.00	
Fair to good cows		6.00 to 7.00	
Canner and cutter cows		4.00 to 5.50	
Best fat oxen		7.00 to 8.00	
Canner and cutter oxen		5.00 to 7.00	
Fat weighty bulls		7.00 to 8.00	
Bologna bulls		5.50 to 6.00	
Fat lambs		11.00 to 12.00	
Sheep		7.00 to 9.00	
Veal calves		7.50 to 10.50	

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, September 15 to September 20 inclusive

Date	Wheat	Feed	2CW	3CW	OATS	1Fd	2Fd	3CW	4CW	Rel.	FLAX	1NW	2CW	3CW	RYE
Sept. 15	170	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	124 1/2	121 1/2	116 1/2	478	453	428	138 1/2	
16	170	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	124 1/2	121 1/2	116 1/2	471	451	428	140	
17	170	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	117 1/2	469	444	419	137 1/2	
18	170	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	125 1/2	123 1/2	117 1/2	473 1/2	448 1/2	423 1/2	137 1/2	
19	170	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	125 1/2	123 1/2	117 1/2	483	458	433	138 1/2	
20	170	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	125 1/2	123 1/2	117 1/2	494	469	444	137 1/2	
Week ago	170	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	124 1/2	121 1/2	116 1/2	480	455	430	137 1/2	
Year ago	186	87 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	115 1/2	110 1/2	99 1/2	395	

Stockers and Feeders			
Choice weighty, good colored feeders		\$7.00 to \$8.00	
Common to good stockers and feeders		6.50 to 7.00	
Best milkers and springers		85.00 to 110.00	
Fair milkers and springers		50.00 to 75.00	
Hogs			
Selects fed and watered		\$15.00 to \$17.50	
Lights		15.00 to 17.00	
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.		14.50	
Heavies, 350 and up		13.50	
Medium sows		13.00	
Heavy sows		13.00	
Stags		7.50 to 10.00	
Boars		3.00 to 7.00	

EDMONTON

The United Grain Growers Limited livestock branch at Edmonton, reports this week's receipts at the Edmonton Stock Yards were: Cattle, 2,324; hogs, 137; sheep, 284. The receipts were slightly heavier than for last week, with the market slightly weaker. The demand for good cattle has been fair, with medium and poor stuff selling cheaper. At the first of the week the market was brisk, but later some heaviness developed.

CATTLE—Export steers brought \$9.00 to \$10.00; good butcher's, \$8.00 to \$9.00; stockers, \$6.00 to \$8.00; choice butcher heifers, \$7.00 to \$7.50; stocker heifers, \$4.50 to \$6.00; canners, \$3.00 to \$4.50; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.00; oxen, \$4.50 to \$7.00; calves, \$7.00 to \$9.00.

Hog receipts increased, selling up to Thursday at \$18.00. On Friday they brought \$17.75.

Sheep receipts were lighter with quotations unchanged.

CALGARY

United Grain Growers Limited livestock branch at Calgary reports this week's Alberta Stock Yards receipts: Horses, 633; cattle, 7,450; hogs, 506; sheep, 1,044. Last week's receipts: Horses, 647; cattle, 4,120; hogs, 263; sheep, 1,056. Corresponding week a year ago: Horses, 1,159; cattle, 3,975; hogs, 930; sheep, 460.

CATTLE—Very liberal receipts arriving early in the week were partly responsible for a very slow and draggy market on butcher stuff, and prices fell considerably below last week's quotations. A few choice heavy steers sold at \$11.20, but towards the close of the week \$10.00 was about the best price obtainable. Heavy fat steers, \$9.50 to \$10.00, with most of the good medium butchers going back to the country as feeders at \$8.50 to \$9.25. Although prices were weak the demand for fat cows and heifers was better, and these were easier to dispose of. Choice heavy cows and heifers brought \$7.60 to \$8.25, and medium stuff \$7.00 to \$7.50, with choice fat yearling steers and heifers taken at this price. Bulls were fully 50 cents lower, fat butchers making \$6.00 to \$6.25, and bolognas \$5.00 to \$5.75. There was a fair demand for stocker cows of good quality, fleshy stuff selling at \$6.00 to \$6.50, and thin cows \$5.00 to \$5.75. Canners were bought freely at \$3.50 to \$4.00, and cutters \$4.25 to \$4.75. Stocker steers of around 800 to 900 pounds made \$7.50 to \$8.50, and yearlings \$6.25 to \$7.00. Veal held up well until Wednesday, choice stuff going to ten cents, but closed fully a dollar lower. Thin calves and off-colored stockers are only worth canner prices. Top price on cattle a year ago, \$13.50.

HOGS—Light receipts and market weak, packers only willing to take selects and avoiding loads containing large percentage of roughs. The prevailing price all week was \$18.00. Top price on hogs a year ago, \$20.00.

SHEEP—There is no demand for sheep except the very best fat stuff. Wethers of this class would sell at \$9.50 to \$10.00. Lambs, \$10.00 to \$11.00, and fat ewes \$8.00 to \$8.50, with very little enquiry for stocker sheep.

It is somewhat difficult to account for the weak feeling prevailing on the market at the present time, but no doubt the agitation against the high cost of living is having an effect, and at present it is very difficult to give an accurate forecast of market prospects for the next few weeks, but we believe those having light-weight butcher cattle should get them as good as possible before sending them in. It is advisable to get market conditions here before shipping.

Tires of Proven Merit That Save You Money

It stands to reason that if we are able to please thousands of customers throughout the Dominion the Tires we sell must be giving satisfaction.

Backed by a policy of letting our customers see what they are receiving before paying any money we conclusively prove to you that our tires are the greatest value for the money ever offered.

These prices are for brand new Tires—direct from the factory. We do not sell second-hand or re-built tires.

We pay express charges to any address in Canada. You have the option of returning the tires at our expense if not perfectly satisfied.

Size	Plain	Non-Skid	Tubes
30x3 1/2	\$14.25	\$16.50	\$2.75
32x3 1/2	14.50	17.00	2.80
31x4	17.50	25.50	3.35
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FOR SALE—FASTEST RACING GREYHOUNDS,
also Russian wolfhounds; first prize at Regina Dog Show, 1919. These greyhounds hold Saskatchewan record for coyote killing. Stamp for reply. Pheasant Valley Kennels, Abernethy, Sask. 38-3

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Manitoba Honey Crop

R. M. Muckle, of Clandeboye, secretary of the Manitoba Bee-keepers' Association, reports that some of his hives have given him as high as 280 pounds of honey this year. This, of course, is a very high record, very far above the average. He estimates an average yield for the whole province, however, of at least 80 pounds per colony, which is very satisfactory. Honey is high in price, and bee-keepers are able to sell their whole output at an average of around 30 cents per pound. So far, the eastern honey of the 1919 crop has not reached the western market, at least in quantity, and there is a keen local demand for more honey than Manitoba has so far produced.

Calves for Chicago

With reference to the statement which appeared in our issue of August 27 that Professor Dowell, of the Alberta University, had made his final selection of the animal which will go to the Chicago International to enter in the Fat Calf Competition, it was stated that the distinction of raising the calf went to Pym Bros., of Mirror, Alta. The fact of the case is that Professor Dowell chose a calf from the herd of Pym Bros., but it was only one of six or seven others which are being fitted by the department, and whether or not this particular calf will be the fortunate one to go to Chicago remains to be seen. Professor Dowell has selected calves from different herds all over the province of Alberta, and there are some especially good ones among them.

Carpenter and Ross Send Percheron Mares to England

Messrs. Carpenter and Ross, of Mansfield, Ohio, have got together two car loads of registered Percheron mares and a few stallions for export to England. The shipment will be accompanied by Alex. Ross.

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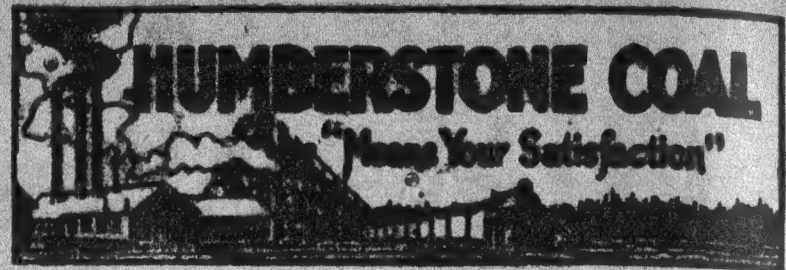
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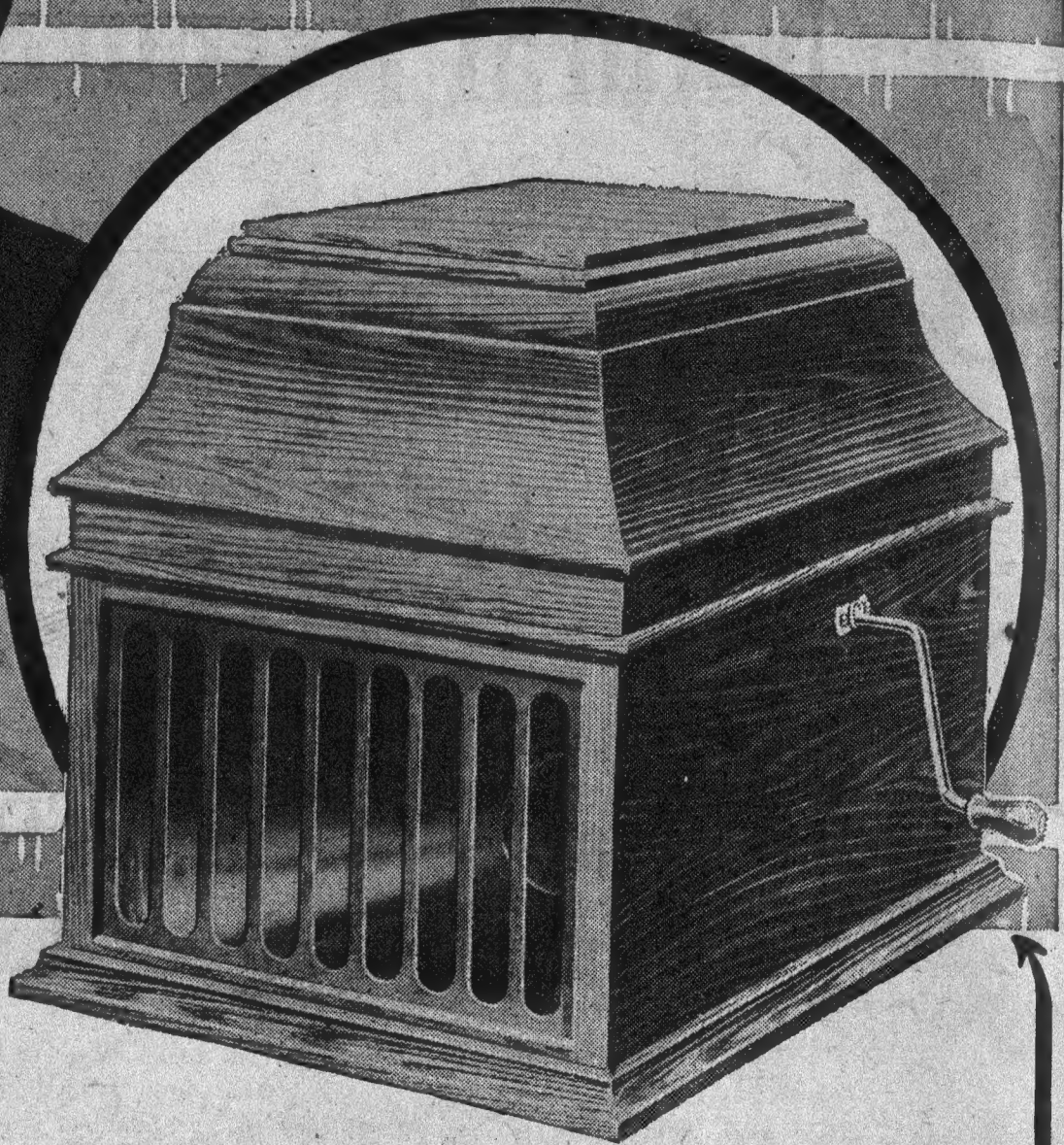
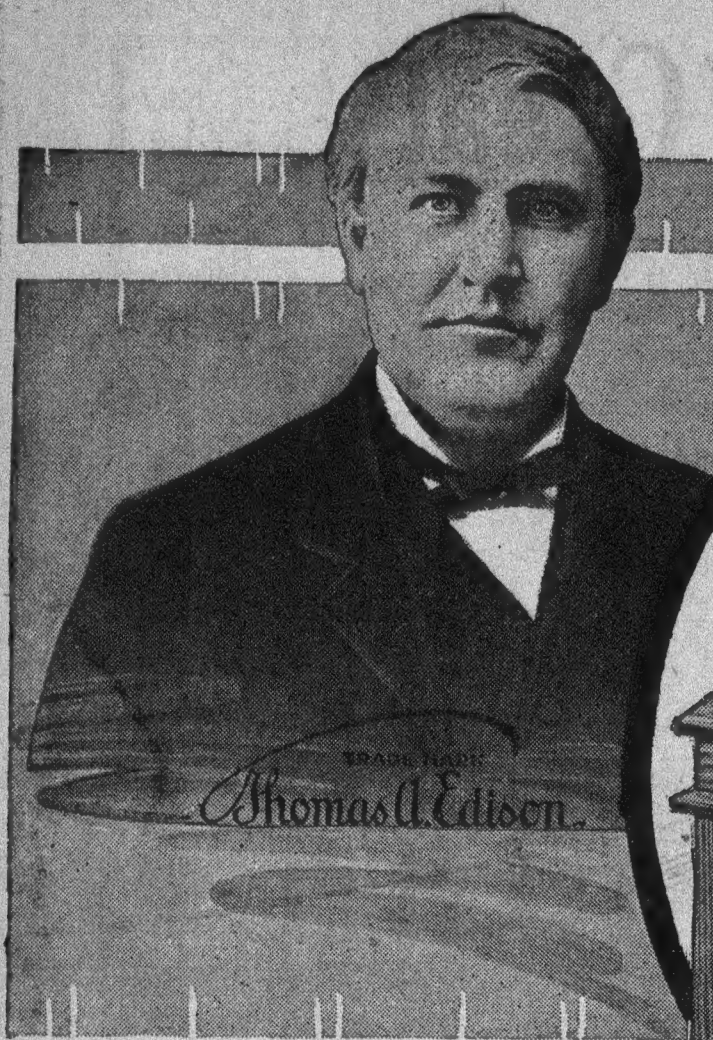


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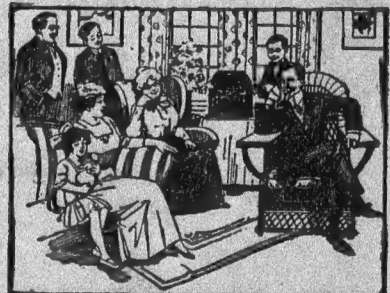
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